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# Closeburn

*Nurseries.*

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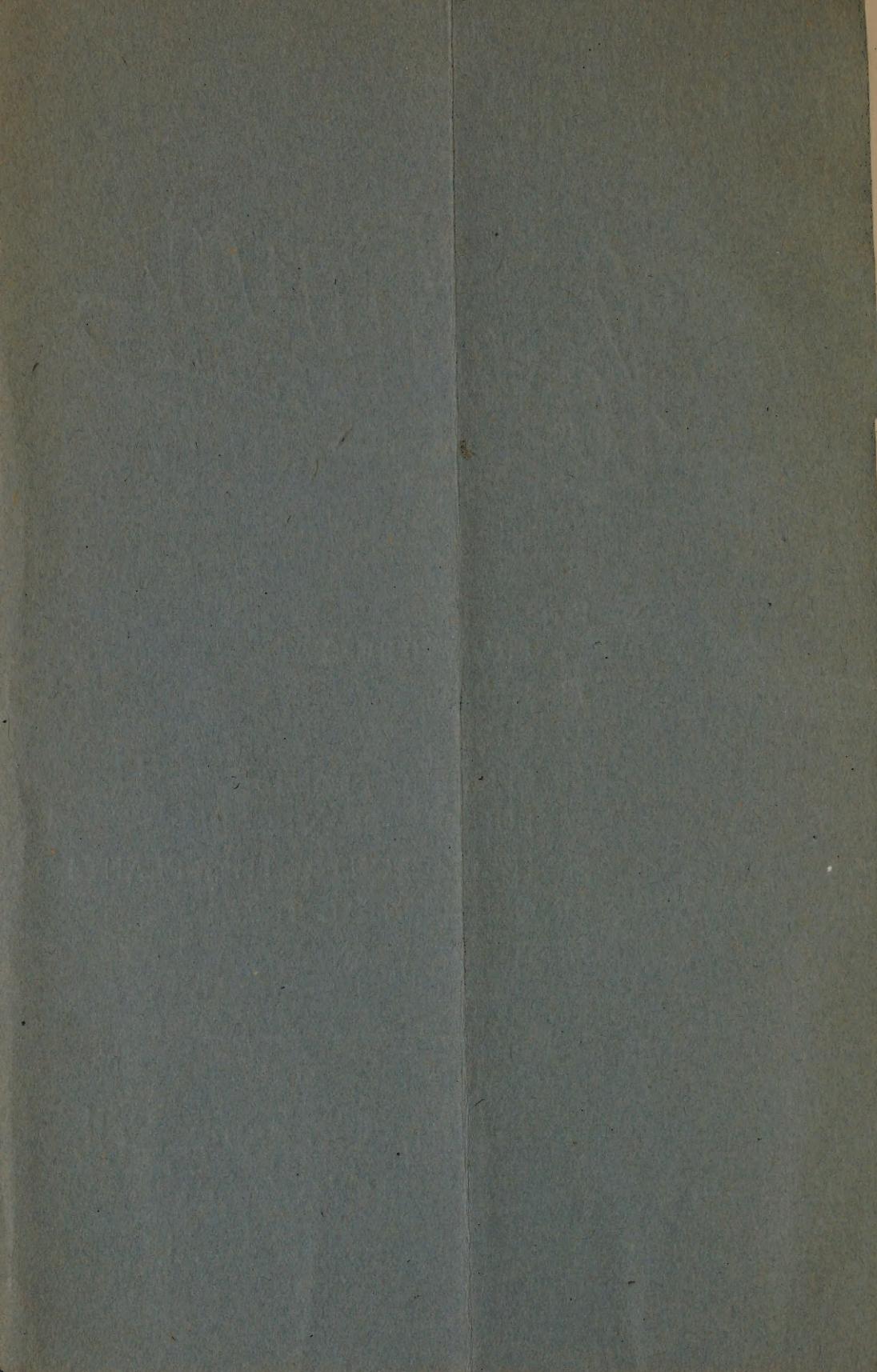
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ADDITIONS

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS. ... ... Page 35,

Cuphea Exemia. Sh.2/-ea, 12/-doz.

Flowers orange tipped yellow, very free flowering.

CLIMBING PLANTS. ... ... Page 44,

Aristolochia *Ridicula* 1/-50 ea, 12/-doz.

(Dutchman's pipe) Giant flowers, dark purple and white.

... ... Page 46,

Tecoma Jasminoides. Sh.2/50, each.

White, red throat.

— Brycei. Sh.2/50, each.

The Zimbabwe creeper. Flowers rose crimson scented.

BULBOUS PLANTS. ... ... Page 48,

Dahlias. Unnamed. Sh.5/- per doz.

Gladioli. Unnamed. Sh.3/50, per doz.

HERBACEOUS & OTHER PLANTS ... Page 52,

Chrysanthemum

— (Perennial) Paris Daisy. 1/-ea, 9/-doz.  
or Bush Marguerite.

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ERRATA

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS. ... ... Page 8,  
Mulberry.

Please read "Giant Black" instead of  
" Gitna Black ".

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS. ... ... Page 35,

Cestrum (*Habrothamnus*) Cyanea.

Description should read "Large shrubs  
with pendant bunches of cornflower-  
-blue flowers".

Crataegus Coccinea.

Description should read "A Hawthorn  
which is suitable to this climate and  
bearing crimson scarlet berries".

CLIMBING PLANTS. ... ... Page 44,  
Asparagus Plumosus.

Please read "Asparagus Plumosus"  
instead of " Asparaus Plumosus".

BULBOUS PLANTS. ... ... Page 48,  
Ifafa Lily,

Please read "Ifafa Lily" instead of  
"Ilfafa Lily".

Iris.

The price of Iris Japonica or Fimbriata  
is Sh. 3/- per dozen.

HERBACEOUS & OTHER PLANTS ... Page 53,  
Salvia (In variety. ....)

Please read price Sh.3/- to 9/- per doz.

Salvia Splendens

Price should read Sh.6/- per doz. only.

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## GENERAL.

**Railage** is not charged to the customer on prepaid orders of Shs. 40/- and upwards on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

**Allowances**.—No charge is made for packing of plants which are usually sent in bundles, but tins and boxes are charged for when not stated to be included in the price.

**Terms of Payment**.—All trees, plants, etc., are sold f.o.r. Nairobi for payment within 30 days of date of invoice. It is advisable that payments be made by cheque or Postal Order as no responsibility can be taken for unregistered cash which is lost in transit.

**Packing**.—As the greatest care is taken in lifting and packing to ensure arrival in good condition at destination, whether in this Colony or in neighbouring Territories, it is not usually necessary to forward consignments sent by rail, by *Passenger* trains.

**Unknown Correspondents** are requested to remit half the value of the account when placing the order and the balance when delivery has been effected.

**New Varieties** of trees, roses and other plants are constantly being added to the nursery stock. In view of this, it is advisable for clients to enquire for any wants not listed in this Catalogue.

**Early Ordering**.—As numbers of orders are received daily during the planting season, it will greatly facilitate the packing if order forms are used for requirements. Failing the use of the order forms attached to the catalogue, it is requested that requirements be put on a separate list and not in the body of clients' letters.

**Warning**.—With all budded and grafted trees and roses, suckers and shoots are liable to appear from below the bud, i.e., from the stock. These must be removed at once, otherwise they will overgrow the plant which will be starved of sap. No responsibility can be taken for neglect in removing these after planting.

**Selection of Trees**.—When there is any doubt as to which varieties should be planted, it is advisable to leave the selection to the Nurseryman. His experience can be relied on not only to supply varieties that are most likely to suit the district where the trees are to be grown, but he has the choice of numbers and it is to his advantage to select those which will give the greatest satisfaction in the long run.

**Prices for Quantities**.—A considerable reduction has been made in the rates per dozen and per hundred of all plants, and these prices only apply to orders for the full quantities, e.g., 100 Roses in variety or 12 Citrus in variety or 12 Deciduous in variety, but not 12 Hibiscus in variety.

## SECTION 1.

**Hints on Transplanting and Treatment of Citrus Trees.**

Citrus trees require favourable conditions for their successful cultivation, and the soil in which they are planted should be rich and loamy. The land intended for the grove should be well ploughed and thoroughly pulverised to allow an adequate extension of the root system. The hole should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than is actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. When filling in, the top soil, and not the earth from the hole, should be worked in between the roots, treading in earth once or twice during the filling. It is most important that no air spaces be left, especially under the crown or fork of the roots. Two or three buckets of water should be given to each tree before completely filling in the hole. This will tend to settle the roots, and at the same time minimise drying out due to the presence of air. It is essential to plant trees firmly.

The utmost care and attention is taken in the lifting and packing of the trees, but should they be delayed in transit and become dry or shrivelled, bury the roots in moist soil, wet the ground thoroughly and allow them to remain a week or two until they freshen again, when they must be planted without exposing the roots for a moment more than can be avoided.

Remember that cultivation is an all-important factor if fruit trees are to be grown successfully, and if this is attended to for two or three years after planting, one should not fail to obtain good results. Trees should be watered during spells of dry weather until they are thoroughly established. A good soaking occasionally is more beneficial than frequent small waterings, and a mulch of leaves, straw, coffee husks etc., will reduce the loss of moisture caused by evaporation.

A distance of twenty four feet apart each way when planting out Citrus trees will allow for their natural development.

The trees should be planted to the same depth at which they were grown in the nursery, the crown of the root being not more than two to three inches below the surface of the ground, otherwise "Collar Rot" may result. The mark on the bark will indicate the depth at which they were growing before being lifted. Orange trees are particularly susceptible to Collar Rot.

**Pruning** when necessary should consist chiefly of cleaning off the shoots from the main stem from the root upward, to about knee height and a periodical thinning out of the shoots at the top of the

tree when the foliage is too thick to admit air and light. About four leaders should be encouraged to grow in an upward and outward direction, a number of laterals being allowed to grow unrestrained except in so far as it is necessary to preserve the balance of the tree. The stem should not be exposed to the Sun.

Young trees are very liable to be attacked, after being planted out, by various insect and other pests, especially trees put into newly cleared land or in the vicinity of indigenous scrub, as the scrub harbours most of the usual enemies. As time goes on, these enemies are reduced by parasites—the scale insects fortunately falling a prey to the Lady birds, of which we have many. It is, however, very necessary to assist nature especially in the case of newly planted areas where parasites are not usually very plentiful. If this assistance is not forthcoming, the young trees may receive a serious setback at a time when every advantage is wanted to give them a good start. Badly planted and neglected trees seldom turn out satisfactory, generally becoming bark-bound and stunted.

The following are some of the pests usually met with and the remedies employed to eliminate them.

**Fuller's Rose Beetle.**—Remedy, handpicking and arsenical spraying. The insect which attacks the foliage is usually to be found in curled up leaves or just below the soil at the base of the tree. The grubs also cause damage to the roots.

**Spurious Codling.**—This is a pinkish worm or caterpillar which causes wormy fruit. Periodical arsenical spraying is usually effective.

**Red Scale.**—Red Scale multiplies with great rapidity and is viviparous. This and many other scale insects require a stronger solution than the above. Spray thoroughly and regularly with Volck or Kerosene emulsion or Crude oil emulsion. Lime sulphur and many of the other sprays to be found on the market are effective. For larger trees fumigation with Hydrocyanic acid gas is the surest remedy.

**Orange Butterfly Caterpillar.**—Handpicking of the grub and arsenical sprays.

**Trioza.**—This insect is comparatively harmless. It usually attacks young plants causing depressions on the leaves and is amenable to treatment by almost any of the usual spraying mixtures, but there is no need to treat it.

**Fruit Fly.**—Regular spraying with a mixture of arsenate of lead,

molasses (also sugar or jaggeree) and water reduces the damage caused to the ripening fruit. Clean cultivation and the gathering and destruction of all affected fruit is very necessary.

The following is a good recipe for Kerosene or Crude oil emulsion :—

Two gallons Kerosene or Crude oil,  
A half pound of common soap or soft soap,  
One gallon of water,

To dissolve the soap boil up with water, take off the fire and then add the Kerosene. The mixture should then be churned up with syringe to form a creamy mass. For use add nine parts of water. The Stock solution should keep indefinitely. When the foliage is tender, use up to 15 parts of water to one part of the Stock solution.

## CITRUS TREES.

**Plant trees 24 feet apart.**

All the following varieties of Citrus trees are at Shs. 4/50 each ; Shs. 48/- per dozen. Extra sized trees at Shs. 7/50 each. Special quotations will be given for larger quantities.

## GRAPE FRUIT.

**Marsh's Seedless.**—Thin rind, pulp, light rich and very juicy.  
Almost seedless, a heavy bearer.

## LEMONS.

**Eureka.**—A general favourite, of good quality containing few seeds, in bearing most of the year and almost thornless.

**Cenoa or Lisbon.**—Medium size. Thin smooth skin. Very popular.

**Villa Franca.**—Large fruit. Sweet rind. Pulp very juicy and strongly acid. Strong grower.

## LIMES.

**Tahiti Seedless.**—A large variety. Strong grower. Very juicy.  
Highly recommended.

## NAARTJES, TANGERINE MANDARIN.

**Donshu.**—(Satsuma) A dwarf variety, sweet, of good mild flavour.

**Tangerine.**—(Cape Naartje) Loose skinned fruit of delicious flavour. Not so highly scented as the Willow Mandarin or Scarlet Tangerine. Very hardy and prolific. Strongly recommended.

**Scarlet Tangerine.**—Thin skinned, is late in ripening and in this district does not always hang long enough to attain full sweetness.

**Willow Mandarin.**—Thin skinned. Sweet, light but good colour. Very hardy and prolific. Ripens early. Strongly recommended. (Large extra size at Shs. 7/50 each). Trees come early into bearing, the larger trees within a year of planting out.

### ORANGES.

**Bitter Seville.**—Large fruit. Fragrant rind, pulp bitter. Makes delicious marmalade.

**Jaffa.**—Medium size. Slightly oblate, rind fairly thin, pulp rich colour.

**Joppa.**—Almost seedless. Very juicy and sweet. Late maturing.

**Mediterranean Sweet.**—Medium fruit. Luscious and sweet. Tree small and thornless.

**Valencia Late.**—A strong grower, skin rather thin, flesh of deep and rich colour, delicious flavour.

**Washington Navel.**—This variety is too well known to need description.

**Zanzibar.**—Very popular. Fruit good size and firm. Sweet, but are usually thicker skinned and of more delicate pulp when grown away from the coast.

# MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

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## AMATUNGULA.

1/- each, 4/50 doz., 20/- per 100.

(*Carissa*) Fruit suitable for jams and jellies. A spreading shrub armed with stout branched thorns, foliage glossy green, flowers white, star-shaped and fragrant; known in America as the Natal Plum; very drought resistant, is ornamental as well as a good hedge plant.

## AVOCADA.

3/- each, 27/- doz.

(*Persea Americana*) or "Avocado Pear." A handsome sub-tropical evergreen tree which thrives in most districts and bears an abundance of pear-shaped fruit of nutty flavour.

## BANANAS.

2/- each, 12/- doz.

Suckers of the following and many indigenous varieties available. Chinese Dwarf.—The sweet dwarf banana grown extensively in Natal.

Ducasse Hybrid.—A firm fruited Natal variety, best when fully ripe, fruit rather like the Plantain.

Guindi.—Slender plants bearing rich yellow fruit. Slightly acid and of delicate texture.

Sukari.—A sweet flavoured Tanganyika variety.

Red.—Tall and vigorous plants, fruits yellowish red, requires a rich moist situation.

Indigenous Varieties.

1/- each, 6/- doz.

Bananas should be planted in rich, well-drained soil where plenty of moisture is available.

## BLACKBERRY CANES.

English Blackberry (*Rubus*). Only likely to succeed in the cooler districts.

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Hybrid or American Blackberry. Will thrive in districts which are too warm for other varieties.

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

**BRAZIL CHERRY.**—See Pitanga.

## CHERIMOYA.

1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.

(*Annona Cherimola*) "Custard Apple," large variety.

**CUSTARD APPLE.**—See Cherimoya.

**CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA.**—See Tree Tomato.

**EUGENIA.**—See Pitanga.

**FIG.**

Large brown.

2/- each, 18/- doz.

**GUAVA.**

(*Psidium pyriferum* or *Psidium guajava*). This is an easily grown tree, height 25 feet, bearing a quantity of highly flavoured and strongly scented fruit which is especially useful for cooking. As stewed fruit or made into jelly, it is very popular.

**RED CHINESE.**

1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.

**WHITE CHINESE.**

1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.

**CRANADILLA.**—See *Passiflora*.**HYBRID BLACKBERRY.**—See under Blackberries.**KAKI or JAPANESE PERSIMMON.**—See Persimmon.**KEI APPLE.**

7/- per 100.

(*Aberia Caffra* or *Dovyalis Caffra*). The "Umhokola," a drought resistant tree bearing fruit suitable for jam making. Its chief use is as a hedge plant (see hedge plants section). For fruit, plant 12 feet apart; for hedges, 3 feet. For fruit, both Staminate (male) and Pistillate (female) plants must be present.

**LOCAN BERRY.**

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

This resembles a giant raspberry but comes off with a core like a blackberry. It is very suitable for jam making, but will not fruit freely in warm districts.

**LOQUAT.**

1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.

(*Eriobotria Japonica* or *Photina Japonica*). A very ornamental evergreen tree with dark green foliage and bearing an abundance of bright yellow fruit suitable for eating fresh or making into jam or jelly. It is also very suitable for stewing. The seeds should be removed before cooking, as they impart a bitter flavour to the fruit. Plant trees 20 to 24 feet apart.

**MANGO.**

3/- to 4/50 each.

(*Mangifera Indica*). Many varieties have been found to bear satisfactorily, but the common coast variety is unsatisfactory when grown in the highlands except as an ornamental tree. Best varieties.

**MONSTERA DELICIOSA.**

4/- each.

Although the fruit is edible, the plant is chiefly ornamental.

**MULBERRY.****6/- doz.**

(*Morus*). Ordinary black fruited, free growing variety, bearing two crops a year, of medium sized fruit in profusion.

**MULBERRY.****1/- each, 9/- doz.**

Gitna Black. Similar to the above in growth and fruit, probably does best in cooler districts.

**MULBERRY.****3/- each.**

A very large fruiting variety. The tree is slow in growth, with dark green leaves of coarser texture. Possibly does best in cool districts. Fruit rich and juicy.

**OLIVE.****3/- each.**

(*Olea Sativa*). Suitable for higher altitudes.

**PASSIFLORA LIGULARIS.****1/- each, 9/- doz.**

The sweet Granadilla. Sometimes erroneously called Pomme D'or.

**PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS.****1/- each, 9/- doz.**

The Giant Granadilla.

**PASSIFLORA EDULIS.****-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**

The purple Granadilla.

**PAW PAW or PAPAYA.****1/- each, 9/- doz.**

(*Carica Papaya*). Grows freely in this Colony up to elevations of 6,000 feet above sea level, but it is unsuitable for colder districts. It is not possible to distinguish the male and female plants until the flowers appear.

**PERSIMMON.****7/50 each.**

(*Diosporus Kaki*). The Kaki or Japanese Persimmon is unsuited to warm districts, but will bear at elevations over 6,000 feet in this Colony. Fruit yellow to orange, of sweet and pleasant flavour. The growth of the tree is slow.

**PITANCA.****2/- each, 18/- doz.**

(*Eugenia Uniflora*, *Eugenia Brasiliensis* or *Eugenia Michelii*). Known variously as Surinam Cherry, Brazil Cherry and Florida Cherry. This is possibly the best of the Eugenias. It forms a compact shrub with glossy deep green, evergreen foliage. The new growth is a rich wine colour. The fruit scarlet or crimson, and should be quite ripe when eaten. It is also suitable for cooking. As a hedge plant it is very effective.

**PINEAPPLES.**

The following varieties are the best, the large fruited variety succeeding under almost any conditions in this country and doing well up to 6,000 feet.

Smooth Cayenne.—Also known as the Kew pine; is the large fruited spineless variety. It is sometimes erroneously called the Queen pine, which is the small pine of Natal. Fruit juicy, of a pleasant acid flavour, delicious.

1/- each, 9/- doz., 50/- 100, 350/- 1,000.

Queen Pine.—The small prickly pine of Natal, very similar to the "Rothschild," fruit sweet, dryer and less acid than the Smooth Cayenne, and requires moist conditions in the Highlands.

-/50 each, 4/50 doz., 25/- 100, 250/- 1,000.

#### POMEGRANATE.

-50/- each, 4/50 doz., 35/- per 100.

(*Punica Granatum*). A glossy leaved, spiny shrub, with bright green foliage and bearing orange red flowers and large leathery skinned fruit sub-acid in flavour. It is chiefly valued as an ornamental shrub and as a hedge plant.

#### QUINCE.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

(*Cydonia Vulgaris*). Succeeds best here at elevations of 6000 feet and over. Suitable either as standard trees or as a hedge. The fruit is valuable for stewing, jellies, and preserves.

#### RASPBERRY.

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

English Raspberry, canes of red and yellow varieties. The raspberry is only suited to the cooler districts.

#### RA-STRAWBERRY or STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY.

-/50 each, 4/50 doz., 25/- per 100.

(*Rubus Illecebrosus*). Is a vigorous member of the bramble family bearing bright red fruit.

#### RHUBARB.

2/- each.

Roots or crowns in variety, succeeds best over 6,000 feet, but under suitable conditions will thrive anywhere in the Highlands.

#### STRAWBERRY.

10/- per 100.

Runner plants in variety.

#### TACSONIA.

1/- each, 6/- doz.

(*Van Volxemii*). Scarlet passion flower. Soft fruited.

#### TACSONIA.

2/- each, 15/- doz.

Passion fruit, hard fruited.

#### TREE TOMATO.

-/50 each.

(*Cyphomandra Betacea*). A quick growing plant 6 to 10 feet in height bearing clusters of three or more egg-shaped fruit which is popular for stewing, also for jam.

**WALNUT.**

3/- each.

Japanese variety, not suited to warm districts.

**WINEBERRY.**—See Ra-Strawberry.

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**DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.**

While Citrus trees and roses which have been budded on locally raised stocks suited to this climate have far excelled the parent plants, it has been found, for the present at least, advisable to import deciduous fruit trees from South Africa. The undermentioned are all imported trees and have been obtained from one of the most reliable growers. Care has been taken to only buy the best without regard to price.

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**CULTURAL NOTES.**

The hints on transplanting and treatment of Citrus trees apply generally to the case of deciduous trees, and the directions as to planting and watering should be carefully followed. The trees may be planted 20 to 25 feet apart. After planting out, small trees should be cut back to about knee height; larger trees should neither be cut right back nor pruned to a mere pole, but spurs with at least one bud should be left, also a few bright buds for early growth. In the second year two or three shoots, as near the top of the stem as possible, should be kept and others removed. The shoots left should be pruned to the 5th or 6th bud, cutting to an outside bud in order to induce cup-shaped growth, preferably to windward. In the third and following years, the inside shoots should be thinned to admit light and air, cutting away all in-growing and cross twigs.

When pruning, care must be taken not to cut away too much bearing wood.

The following brief notes may serve as a guide and show which wood should be left for bearing:—

**Almonds** are not generally pruned except in so far as is necessary to keep the tree in shape. All varieties should be planted in alternate rows of each sort, as they need thorough cross-fertilisation to ensure successful crops.

**Apples** bear on fruit spurs. It is advisable to take off the young fruit while the trees are small.

**Cherries** are not generally pruned after the frame work is established.

**Peaches** bear on the wood made during the previous year.

**Pears** bear on the spurs and should not be heavily pruned, as pruning forces too strong growth.

**Plums** bear mostly on spurs. The Japanese varieties, however, often bear on the last year's shoots. Heading in is usually practised, the shortening being to a fruit spur.

**Apricots** are treated in essentially the same way as plum trees.

**Quince Trees** should be headed very low. A distinct short trunk is advisable.

**Blackberries, Raspberries, etc.**, bear on canes that grew the preceding year, and having borne once these canes are useless and should be cut away. Superfluous shoots should be removed so as not to have too many canes. The growing canes should be headed in by taking off two or three inches from the tip when they are 3 feet high.

**Grape Vines** may be grown on pergolas or in bush form, in which case they are cut back to the second bud of each year's growth.

**Strawberries.**—The plants should be set 12 inches apart in rows, two or three feet being allowed between each row. It is advisable to replant the plants at least once in 2 years.

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## DECIDUOUS TREES.

Plant Trees 20 to 25 Feet Apart.

**Price—4/50 each, 48/- per dozen.** Special quotations will be given for larger quantities.

## ALMONDS.

**Brandes Jordan.**—A well-known variety of strong growth, tender shell and very generally planted.

**I.X.L.**—A Californian variety bearing large nuts with a good shell.

**Non-Pariel.**—A heavy bearer with a thin shell.

**Paper Shell.**—Medium sized nut of good quality. Very soft shell and a good bearer.

As the planting is likely to be experimental it is advisable to grow a selection of varieties. Almonds are more suited to cooler districts.

## APPLES.

Abbreviations. C.—Cooking varieties.  
D.—Desert varieties.  
C.D.—Suitable for cooking and dessert.

**Cox's Orange Pippin (D).**—An excellent dessert apple, late.

**Early Carrington (D).**—Fruit oval, nicely coloured, medium size and of rich flavour, one of the earliest.

**Jonathan (D).**—A vigorous upright grower, very productive, skin yellow with red stripes, tender and juicy, carries well.

**King of Tompkins County (CD).**—Large cooking and dessert, late.

**Missouri Pippin (C).**—Large, pale yellow splashed with red. Crisp and sub-acid, very late.

**Munro's Favourite (CD).**—One of the best general purpose apples, late.

**Reinette du Canada (D).**—Large, excellent quality, late.

**Rome Beauty (D).**—A well-known American apple of great excellence, large, skin yellow, striped bright red, late.

**Rymer** (Versfeld's) (CD).—Large size, free grower and early bearer, greenish yellow, streaked with red, dull red on sunny side, very late keeper.

**Versfeld's** (CD).—See Rymer.

**Wainwright** (CD).—Medium to large, yellowish red with crimson stripes on the sunny side, almost blight proof, a favourite and promises well here.

**Yorkshire Greening** (C).—Large flat, rather angular, green skin, streaked red, crisp, juicy and pleasantly acid.

### APRICOTS.

**Early Newcastle**.—An early and abundant bearer.

**Oullin's Early Improved**.—Early and good bearer.

**Royal**.—Large, skin dull yellow tinged red, and excellent early variety.

**Victoria**.—Large, highly coloured, one of the earliest.

**Will's Early**.—Strong grower and productive, earliest of all.

NOTE.—Apricots are only likely to succeed in the higher and cooler districts.

### CHERRIES.

**Bedford Prolific**.—Black, large and handsome.

**Belle Magnifique**.—Very large, pale, yellow and red.

**Bigarreau Rockford**.—A beautiful large cherry, dark glossy red.

**Morello**.—Late, great bearer, the Kentish brandy cherry.

**Twyford Bigarreau**.—Pale yellow and red, first class quality and ripening early.

NOTE.—The planting of cherries in this Colony is purely experimental. They are not suited to tropical and sub-tropical conditions.

### NECTARINES.

**Cardinal**.—Large and of brilliant colour, distinct flavour, free bearing, very early.

**Early Rivers**.—Large and handsome fruit, ripening early.

**Goldmine.**—A new variety from New Zealand; very large cream coloured fruit, ripening in mid-season, a heavy cropper.

**Lord Napier.**—Medium size, freestone; the best of the early Nectarines.

**Red Roman.**—Large, yellow and red, rich, juicy; medium, early.

**Stanwick Elrige.**—Large, melting and rich, prolific and early bearer.

### PEACHES.

**Alexander Jewel.**—The best Chinese peach in the country. A hybrid between Early Alexander and Jewel, having the vigorous growth and productiveness of the latter, but retaining size and quality from Early Alexander.

**Angel.**—Medium to large, a good cropper and does well in warm districts.

**Dr. Hogg.**—A delicious peach, large, yellow, with red cheek, good cropper, early.

**Early Alexander.**—Very early, nearly covered with red flesh, juicy, sweet and firm.

**Estella.**—Large, almost round, greenish yellow with red cheek, vigorous and productive; new.

**Florida Crawford.**—Fruits identical with Crawford variety—viz., large, oval, yellow with red cheek, but more suited to warmer districts than its parent. Ripens early.

**Florida Gem.**—Large, pointed, rounded oblong; creamy yellow with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy.

**Globe.**—Very large, globular, a delicious fruit; skin yellow, red cheek; good keeper.

**Hall's Yellow.**—Large, round, yellow washed with red, good quality, freestone.

**Imperial.**—Large, roundish oblong, yellow with red cheek, flesh white, sweet and juicy.

**Jewel.**—Medium to large, highly coloured on exposed parts, flesh melting, juicy and sweet; freestone, ripens about two weeks earlier than Waldo.

**Killiecrankie.**—Highly coloured, cream flesh, heavy bearer.

**Pallas.**—Medium to large, oval, an excellent variety, ripening after Waldo.

**Peen-To or Flat Peach of China.**—Medium to large, skin greenish white, mottled on sunny side, fruit very large, an excellent early variety, but sometimes a shy bearer.

**Waldo.**—Medium, elongated, juicy and sweet; very prolific and ripening after Peen-To.

### PEARS.

**Beurre Bosc.**—Large and good quality, yellow with russet markings, mid-season.

**Clapp's Favourite.**—Large, early, and resembling "Bartlett," melting rich and juicy.

**Doyenne du Comice.**—Most delicious, large, yellow with brown russet, fairly late.

**Fertility.**—A most prolific pear; flesh rich and melting, mid-season.

**Jargonelle.**—Early desert variety, yellow and brownish red; heavy bearer.

**Keiffer.**—A seedling of the China Sand pear crossed with a European variety; fruit large, skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, slightly coarse but improves when fully ripe. Should be picked green and house ripened.

**Smith Hybrid.**—Large and perfect, smooth and handsome, pyriform, melting and juicy with creamy texture, quality very good when house ripened; early and prolific.

**Williams' Bon Chretien.**—One of the most popular; large, pale green changing to yellow, melting and buttery, highly perfumed "Bartlett" of the United States. Should be house ripened.

### PLUMS.

**Abundance or Yellow-Flesh Botan.**—Medium to large, heart shaped, skin yellow, reddish on sunny side, very rich, slight apricot flavour; good early variety for high altitudes.

**August.**—Reddish purple, large and oval, early.

**Burbank.**—Large round, colour cherry-red, mottled yellow, of fine appearance, ripening early; good market variety.

**Chalco.**—Fruit large and flat like a tomato, deep reddish-purple, sweet yellow flesh.

**Climax.**—Fruit heart shaped, as large as Wickson and a better colour; ripens very early.

**Caviota.**—Good appearance, deep reddish-purple, flesh firm, sweet and fragrant, excellent.

**Hale.**—Medium round, colour orange overspread with red, sweet with slight peach flavour; robust grower.

**Kelsey.**—Large heart-shaped fruit, colour greensh-yellow overspread reddish-purple with a blue bloom, flesh solid, rich and juicy; prolific, early bearer; a second-rate market plum.

**Maynard.**—Large, round, slightly flattened, of rich crimson purple, flesh firm and melting; early.

**Methley.**—Medium sized globular, colour rich dark red, purple bloom; flesh dark red, fine texture; very early.

**October Purple.**—Large, deep purple, heart shaped, flesh yellow, juicy, firm and of good flavour; a free bearer, late.

**Santa Rosa.**—Fruit deep purple crimson, stone small, rich flavour.

**Satsuma or Blood Plum.**—Large, skin purplish-red, flesh red or blood colour to the stone, well flavoured and very firm; a combined market, dessert and cooking fruit.

**Shiro.**—Free, vigorous and bears heavily; fruit medium to large, bright yellow with heavy white bloom; flesh yellow, firm, rich and juicy; ripens three weeks before Burbank.

**Wickson.**—Large carmine colour with white bloom, flesh firm and juicy; a good export variety, upright grower.

## PRUNES.

**d'Agen.**—Large violet-purple; considered the best.

**Fellemburg.**—Medium, oval, pointed, purple with blue bloom; free-stone, a good grower and suitable for drying.

**Sugar.**—Fruit large and even, rich in sugar and bears well.

**Tragedy.**—Very large purple, one of the finest early desert prunes, also good for drying.

### GRAPE VINES.

Price—Shs. 3/- each.

**Barbarossa.**—Round black berry, tough skin and carries well; late.

**Flaming Tokai.**—Large, handsome, round, firm berry, of second quality; extra heavy cropper; late.

**Red Hanepoot.**—Muscat Grape of delicious flavour; late; purple brown, or amber colour.

**Waltham Cross.**—An oval white grape, very large and handsome, very late; keeps well.

**White Crystal.**—A round white grape, good flavour, mid-season.

**White Hanepoot.**—Similar to above but white in colour; very popular and deservedly so.

## SECTION II.

## ROSES.

**Prices**—Shs. 2/50 each, Shs. 27/- per dozen, Shs. 200/- per 100.

Where special prices are inserted in the general list for recent novelties, the above prices do not apply.

## Explanation of Abbreviations.

AH.	Austrian Hybrid.
B.	Bourbon.
CLG.	Climbing.
CH.	China.
D.POLY.	Dwarf Polyantha.
HAB.	Hybrid Austrian Briar.
HM.	Hybrid Musk.
HP.	Hybrid Perpetual.
HSB.	Hybrid Sweet Briar.
HT.	Hybrid Tea.
MULT.	Multiflora.
N.	Noisette.
PER.	Pernetiana.
POLY.	Polyantha.
PROV.	Provence.
T.	Tea Scented.
RUG.	Rugosa.
WICH.	Wichuraiana.

## Habit of Growth.

Dwf.	Dwarf growth.
Mod.	Moderate growth.
Vig.	Vigorous growth.
V.Vig.	Very vigorous growth.

## Use.

E.	Recommended for Exhibition.
G.	Recommended for General Garden cultivation.
GE.	Varieties that are decorative Garden roses and suitable for exhibition.
GH.	Suitable for General Garden cultivation and hedges.
GP.	Suitable for General Garden cultivation and for Pillars and Pergolas.
GEP.	Garden Exhibition and Pillar.

**Fragrance.**

F. Varieties which are sweetly scented.  
 VF. Very fragrant.

**CULTURAL NOTES.**

**Soil.**—Almost any well-drained soil will grow roses, but they respond quickly to a good mulch of rotted leaves and Boma manure.

**Unpacking.**—It is most necessary in this country to see that the roots are not exposed to the air to dry. A good method is to dip them in water at once and cover them with moist earth, unpacking and keeping the plants in the shade.

**Planting.**—It is generally advisable to plant so that the bud or graft —i.e., junction of the plant and its stock—is a couple of inches below ground. Tread the soil very firmly round the roots and water well. In dry weather a bucket of water put into the hole before planting is beneficial. A similar quantity should be put in after the hole has been filled up and the earth pressed down or trodden in round the roots. Firm planting and exclusion of air is very important.

**Suckering.**—It is very necessary to be on the lookout for shoots coming from the stock instead of from the rose, otherwise the latter will be starved out and die back.

**Climbers.**—Many varieties known as climbers (distinct from ramblers) are really semi-climbers, and grow very satisfactorily as bush roses. The growth is vigorous, and these types succeed where more delicate roses will often fail.

**Ordering.**—Owing to the comparatively small demand in Kenya for roses in large numbers, it is only possible to grow a limited number of each variety. It is advisable, therefore, to register all orders in advance so as to secure those selected. Each season additional roses are added, and the roses in my nurseries now include 400 to 500 varieties.

**Substituting.**—Unless instructions are given to the contrary, similar varieties will be substituted for any which have been sold out or are not ready for sale. In doing this both the type of plant and the colours are given careful consideration.

**Varieties not Listed.**—In addition to the roses shown on the attached list, many others can be supplied on application. Please, therefore, ask for any particularly desired.

**Moisture.**—Although almost any well-drained soil will grow roses, it is essential that the plants should not suffer from lack of moisture. This often happens in light soil and the reason that a clay subsoil is beneficial is because it retains a certain amount of moisture.

**Manure.**—Do not place manure on the roots when planting, but cover the roots with a little soil, then fill in with soil which has been well mixed with rotted manure.

**Pruning and Cutting Back.**—As soon as the roses have been planted they should be then cut back to three or four eyes. An unpruned rose usually flowers on the new strong shoots. These gradually weaken and other basal shoots are thrown up. The latest shoots absorb the major portion of the sap and gradually starve out their predecessors. The aim in pruning, therefore, should be to cut out the wood which in course of nature would be got rid of by the plant, by being starved out, and to encourage vigorous basal shoots. Pruning consists of the thinning out or entire removal of all dead, weak and unripe shoots, and the cutting back of such shoots as are left to such an extent as will cause the growth of fresh shoots near the base of the plant. The cutting away of the old wood also has the advantage of getting rid of a large proportion which has been attacked by scales and other pests. Different kinds of roses require different treatment, and amateur gardeners interested in their roses might, with advantage, procure the National Rose Society's selected list of roses, which contains instructions for pruning. This, with other booklets and the Rose Annual, are sent gratis to every member of the Society.

**Where to Plant.**—Roses should be grown apart from other plants and well away from the roots of trees. They are very effective when grown in small beds, each bed containing a number of plants of one variety, or an almost identical variety.

**Stocks.**—Locally budded roses on stocks which are suitable to the conditions of this country are more satisfactory than roses on imported stocks, many of which are unsuitable to many districts.

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Admiration</b> (1922)	Soft creamy shaded vermillion.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Ainsworth Rose</b>	Rose pink, free flowering.		V.Vig		G
<b>Alexander Hill Gray</b> (1911)	Deep lemon yellow.	T	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Allen Chandler</b> (1923)	Vivid scarlet semi-double.	CLG			
		HT	Vig	F	GP
<b>America</b> (1923)	Pure rose pink, fragrant.	HT	Mod	VF	G
<b>American Pillar</b> (1909)	Carmine, white eye. Only suited to high altitudes.	CLG			
		POLY	V.Vig		GP
<b>4/- Angele Pernet</b> (1924)	Orange yellow, shaded reddish apricot.	PER	Vig	F	G
<b>Annie Laurie</b> (1922)	Pink, apricot and gold.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Antoine Revoire</b> (1896)	Flesh pink, yellow base.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Ards Rover</b> (1898)	Deep crimson, shaded maroon.	CLG			
		HP	V.Vig	F	GP
<b>Arthur Cook</b> (1923)	Deep velvety crimson.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Aspirant Marcel Rouyer</b> (1919)	Deep apricot and salmon flesh.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Asun Calindez de Chappa</b> (1923)	Salmon pink.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Augusta Hartmann</b> (1914)	Geranium red.	HT	Mod		GE
<b>Autumn Tints</b> (1914)	Coppery red, shaded orange and salmon.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Avoca</b> (1920)	Deep crimson lake.	HT	V.Vig	VF	GE
<b>Banksia Fortunii</b> (1807)	White double flowers, borne singly on branches.	CLG	Vig		GP
<b>Banksia Lutea</b> (1824)	Yellow small flowers in clusters.	CLG	V.Vig		GP
<b>Bardou Job</b> (1887)	Crimson, shaded black, semi double.	HT	V.Vig		G
<b>Beauty of Glazenwood</b> (1845) (syn. Fortunes Yellow)	Bronzy yellow, flaked carmine, single.	CLG	Vig		GP
		N			
<b>Ben Cant</b> (1902)	Deep clear crimson.	HP	Vig		GE
<b>Betsy von Nes</b> (1914)	Pure red, dense clusters.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Betty</b> (1905)	Coppery rose, shaded golden yellow.	HT	Vig	VF	G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Betty Uprichard</b> (1921)	Soft salmon pink and glowing carmine.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Black Boy</b> (1923)	Blackish crimson, shaded maroon.	CLG			
		HT	Vig		GP
<b>Blush Rambler</b> (1903)	Blush pink, very vigorous climber.	MULT	V.Vig		GP
<b>British Queen</b> (1912)	Pure white, free flowering.	HT	Mod	F	GE
<b>Buff Marechal Neil</b> (1919)	Yellow tipped peach, very vigorous.	N	V.Vig		GP
<b>Captain F. S. Harvey</b> Cant (1923)	Salmon pink, suffused scarlet.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
<b>4/- Captain Ronald</b> Clerk (1923)	Vermilion semi-double.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Carine</b> (1911)	Buff shaded orange carmine.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Caroline Testout</b> (1890)	Satin rose pink, very free.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Celine Forestier</b> (1842)	Pale yellow, blooming in clusters.	N	Vig	F	GP
<b>Charles E. Shea</b> (1916)	Rich salmon pink, perfect blooms.	HT	Mod	F	GE
<b>Charles K. Douglas</b> (1919)	Scarlet flush crimson, mildew proof.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Chastity</b> (1924)	White with faint yellow shading.	CLG			
		HT	VG		G
<b>Cheshunt Hybrid</b>	Carmine red, violet shading.	HT	V.Vig	F	G
<b>Chin Chin</b>	Sulphur yellow.	CH	Vig		G
<b>Climbing Belle Siebrecht</b> (1899)	Deep rosy pink.	HT	Vig	F	GP
<b>Climbing Captain Christy</b> (1881)	Soft flesh pink.	HP	V.Vig	F	GE
<b>Climbing Caroline</b> Testout (1901)	Clear pink, free.	HT	Vig	F	GP
<b>Climbing Cecil</b> Brunner	Blush white, shaded pale rose.	POLY	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Devoniensis</b>	Creamy white, blush centre.	T	V.Vig		GP
<b>Climbing General</b> McArthur (1923)	Brilliant crimson.	HT	V.Vig	F	G
<b>Climbing K. A. Victoria</b> (1897)	Creamy white.	HT	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing La France</b> (1894)	Bright silvery pink.	HT	V.Vig	F	GP
<b>Climbing Lady Ash-town</b> (1910)	Deep rose pink.	HT	Vig		GP

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Climbing Lady Hillingdon</b> (1917)	Deep intense yellow, shaded fawn.	T	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Lieutenant Chaure</b> (1920)	Red shaded garnet, scented.	HT	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Liberty</b> (1908)	Velvety crimson.	HT	Vig	F	GP
<b>Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay</b> (1917)	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, fragrant.	HT	V.Vig	F	GP
<b>Climbing Mme. E. Herriot</b> (1921)	Coral red, shaded yellow.	PER	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Mme. M. Soupert</b> (1914)	Yellow, suffused carmine.	HT	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Marechal Niel</b> (1864)	Golden yellow, very fragrant.	N	Vig	VF	GP
<b>Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens</b> (1922)	Pure white.	T	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Niphetos</b> (1889)	Purest white.	N	Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Paul Lédé</b> (1913)	Carmine rose, shaded copper.	HT	V.Vig		GP
<b>Climbing Perle des Jardins</b>	Canary yellow.	T	Vig	F	GP
<b>Climbing Sunburst</b> (1914)	Cadmium yellow, free.	HT	Vig		GP
<b>Cloth of Gold</b>	Pure yellow, shy bloomer.	N	Vig		GP
<b>Clovelly</b> (1924)	Satin pink.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Columbia</b> (1919)	Clear soft rose.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Comtesse du Cayla</b> (1902)	Reddish carmine, tinted orange, free flowering.	CH	Vig		G
<b>Conrad F. Meyer</b> (1900)	Clear silvery rose, fragrant.	RUG	V.Vig	VF	G
<b>Coral Cluster</b> (1920)	Coral pink dwarf.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Countess of Annesley</b>	Rosy salmon, suffused yellow.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Countess Festetics Hamilton</b>	Carmine, coppery centre, very floriferous and distinct.	T	Vig		G
<b>Countess of Gosford</b> (1906)	Salmon pink.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Covent Garden</b> (1919)	Deep crimson, good form.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Crimson Emblem</b> (1916)	Crimson scarlet, fragrant, mildew proof.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Crimson Rambler</b> (1894) syn. Soukara-Ibura	Bright crimson, shy bloomer below 6,000 feet.	CLG			
		POLY	Vig		G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
			Vig	F	GE
<b>C. V. Haworth</b> (1917)	Intense crimson scarlet.	HT			
<b>Cynthia Forde</b> (1909)	Brilliant rose pink.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Diana</b> (1921)	Pale flesh, large.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Dr. Rushpler</b>	Dark velvety crimson.	HP	Vig	F	GE
<b>Dorothy Page</b>	Coppery pink.				
<b>Roberts</b> (1907)		HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Dorothy Perkins</b> (1902)	Rose pink.	CLG			
<b>Duchesse d'Auerstadt</b> (1887)	Pure yellow, nankeen centre.	WICH	Vig	F	G
<b>Duke of Connaught</b> (1876)	Deep velvety crimson, fragrant with fiery blush.	CLG.T	V.Vig	F	GP
<b>Earl Haig</b> (1921)	Deep reddish crimson.	HP	Vig	F	G
<b>Edith Cavell</b> (1917)	Brilliant scarlet.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Edith Part</b> (1913)	Red, suffused salmon.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Eldorado</b> (1922)	Golden yellow.	HT	Mod	F	GE
<b>Elizabeth Cullen</b> (1921)	Dark crimson, semi-double.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Ellen Poulsen</b> (1912)	Bright cherry rose.	POLY	Dwf	F	G
<b>Elsie Beckwith</b> (1922)	Deep glowing pink, free.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Elvira Aramayo</b> (1922)	Indian red.	HT	Mod		G
<b>Emily Gray</b> (1918)	Golden yellow, mildew proof.	CLG			
<b>Emma Wright</b> (1917)	Pure orange, mildew proof, semi-double.	WICH	V.Vig		G
<b>4/- Empire Queen</b> (1925)	Cerise with orange flush.	HT	Mod		G
<b>Ethel Somerset</b> (1921)	Shrimp pink, large, full and fragrant.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>4/- Etienne Rebeillard</b> (1924)	Salmon carmine.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Etoile de Hollande</b> (1919)	Bright dark red, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Excelsa</b> (1909)	Bright rosy crimson, large clusters, not suited to altitudes below 6,000 feet.	WICH	Vig		GP
<b>Fellemburg</b> (1857)	Rosy crimson, very free.	CLG			
<b>4/- Feu Joseph Looymans</b> (1923)	Yellow apricot.	CH	Vig		GH
<b>Fisher Holmes</b> (1865)	Crimson, shaded scarlet.	HT	Vig	F	G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Florence Pemberton</b> (1902)	Creamy white, suffused pink.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Fortunes Yellow</b> (1845) (syn. Beauty of Glazenwood)	Orange yellow, flaked metallic red, semi-double.	CLG	N	Vig	GP
<b>Fragrant Bouquet</b> (1922)	Flesh pink and yellow.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Frances Gaunt</b> (1918)	Fawn apricot.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Frau Karl Druschki</b> (1900)	Snow white, fine semi-climber, excellent for all purposes.	HT	V.Vig		GEP
<b>Frau Karl Druschki, Yellow</b>	Pale yellow and not so full.	HP	Vig		G
<b>4/- Fred J. Harrison</b> (1924)	Cardinal red, suffused crimson.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Frieherr von Marschall</b> (1903)	Purple rose.	T	Vig		G
<b>General Jacqueminot</b> (1853)	Brilliant scarlet, fragrant.	HP	Vig	VF	GE
<b>General McArthur</b> (1905)	Bright scarlet crimson, very fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>General Superior Arnold-Jenssen</b> (1911)	Glowing deep carmine, good form.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>George Dickson</b> (1912)	Velvety-black crimson, heavily veined, large and fragrant.	HT	V.Vig	VF	GEP
<b>George Elger</b> (1913)	Golden coppery yellow.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Cloure de Dijon</b> (1850)	Buff, orange centre.	CLG.T	Vig	F	G
<b>Golden Ophelia</b> (1918)	Yellow, edges of petals cream.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Gorgeous</b> (1915)	Deep orange yellow, veined reddish copper.	HT	Mod		GE
<b>Cruss an Teplitz</b> (1897)	Bright scarlet crimson, fragrant, very profuse flowers.	HT	Vig	VF	GH
<b>Gustave Grünerwald</b> (1903)	Carmine pink, very fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
<b>4/- Gwyneth Jones</b> (1925)	Carmine orange.	HT	Mod		G
<b>Hadley</b> (1914)	Rich crimson.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Harry Kirk</b> (1907)	Primrose, amber yellow.	T	Vig	F	G
<b>Havering Rambler</b>	Almond blossom, coloured blooms in clusters.	MULT	Vig		G
<b>Hawmark Crimson</b> (1920)	Semi-double, crimson scarlet.	HT	Mod	F	G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
		HT	Mod	VF	G
<b>Hawlmink Scarlet</b> (1923)	Brilliant scarlet.				
<b>H. A. Moore</b>	Rosy pink, large, decorative.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Hiawatha</b> (1905)	Brilliant scarlet, not suited to districts below 6,000 feet.	CLG			
<b>His Majesty</b> (1909)	Dark crimson, fragrant.	WICH	Vig		G
<b>H. E. Richardson</b> (1913)	Rich deep crimson.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Hortulanus Fiet</b> (1919)	Yellow, large.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Hugh Dickson</b> (1904)	Brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, fragrant.	PER	Vig		
<b>H. V. Machin</b> (1914)	Scarlet crimson, large.	HP	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Independence Day</b> (1919)	Golden copper.	HT	Mod		E
<b>Irish Beauty</b> (1900)	Single, pure white.	PER	Mod	F	G
<b>Irish Elegance</b> (1905)	Single, orange scarlet.	HT	Vig		
<b>Irish Fireflame</b> (1913)	Single, maddery orange.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Irish Glory</b> (1900)	Single, rose pink, free.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Isobel</b> (1916)	Single, carmine, flushed orange scarlet.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>4/- Ivy May</b> (1925)	Rose pink, flushed gold.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>James Coey</b>	Deep yellow.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>J. B. Clark</b> (1905)	Scarlet crimson, very vigorous and prolific.	HT	Vig		
<b>J. C. Glassford</b> (1921)	Clear crimson lake, large.	HT	V.Vig	F	GEP
<b>John Russell</b> (1924)	Dark velvety crimson.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>K. A. Victoria</b> (1891)	Pale primrose yellow, free flowering.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Killarney</b> (1898)	Flesh, shaded white.	HT	Mod	F	G
<b>King George V.</b> (1912)	Blackish crimson, large and full.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>K. of K.</b> (1917)	Dazzling scarlet crimson, semi-double.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Konigin Carola</b> (1903)	Satiny rose, silvery reverse.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>La France</b> (1867)	Silvery rose, very fragrant.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>La Marque</b>	White in clusters, free bloomer.	HT	Mod	VF	GE
<b>4/- La Reine Elizabeth</b> (1924)	Fine dark red.	CLG	Vig		G
		N	Dwf		G
		POLY			

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>La Tosca</b> (1900)	Pale silvery blush, rose centre, free flowering.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Lady Alice Stanley</b> (1909)	Silvery pink, reverse rose, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Lady Ashtown</b> (1904)	Pure pink.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Lady Elphinstone</b> (1922)	Apricot orange.	PER	Vig		G
<b>Lady Dixon Hartland</b> (1923)	Deep salmon to pale pink.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>4/- Lady Florence Stronge</b> (1925)	Old rose with shades of red and mauve.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>CLG</b>					
<b>Lady G. Colvin</b>	Coppery salmon.	HT	Vig		GP
<b>Lady Hillingdon</b> (1910)	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn.	T	Vig	F	G
<b>Lady Inchiquin</b> (1920)	Orange cerise.	HT	Mod	F	G
<b>Lady Pirrie</b> (1910)	Delicate coppery salmon.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Lady Plymouth</b> (1914)	Creamy buff.	T	Vig	F	GE
<b>4/- Lady Roundway</b> (1923)	Deep coppery chrome.	PER	Mod	F	G
<b>Lady Ursula</b> (1908)	Flesh pink.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>4/- Lady Wakefield</b> (1926)	Bright apricot.	HT	Vig		G
<b>CLG</b>					
<b>Laurent Carle</b> (1907)	Deep carmine, very fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Le Reve</b> (1924)	Sun flower yellow.	PER	Vig		GP
<b>Lord Allenby</b> (1923)	Crimson, suffused scarlet.	HT	Mod		GE
<b>Los Angeles</b> (1918)	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.	PER	Vig	F	G
<b>Lord Charlemont</b> (1922)	Clear scarlet crimson.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Lulu</b> (1919)	Orange salmon and pink, semi-double, beautiful long buds.	HT	Mod		G
<b>Mabel Drew</b> (1911)	Creamy yellow, fragrant.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Mabel Turner</b> (1923)	Salmon pink, reflexed petals.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Macbeth</b> (1921)	Deep crimson, large, fragrant, mildew proof.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Macartney</b>	Single, white glossy foliage for pillar or hedge.	V.Vig			G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Madame Abel Chate- ney (1895)</b>	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, fra- grant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Madame Berard (1870)</b>	Salmon, tinted rosy yel- low.	T	Vig	F	GP
<b>Madame Butterfly (1919)</b>	Pink, shaded apricot.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Madame Edouard Herriot (1913)</b>	Coral red, passing to prawn, semi-double.	PER	Mod		G
<b>Madame F. Favre</b>	Velvety crimson, white eye, single in clusters.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Madame Gabriel Louizet (1877)</b>	Clear pink, sweetly scented, shaded mauve rose.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Madame I. Perriere (1880)</b>	Rose pink, shaded car- mine purple.	CLG	V.Vig	VF	G
<b>Madame Lombard (1877)</b>	Bright red and purple rose.	T	Vig		G
<b>Madame Melanie Soupert (1905)</b>	Pale yellow, suffused amethyst.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Madame P. Euler</b>	Silvery vermillion rose, large, fine.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Madame Segond Weber (1895)</b>	Rosy salmon.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Madame Ravary (1899)</b>	Orange yellow, deeper centre.	HT	Mod	F	G
<b>Mademoiselle Eugenie Verdier (1915)</b>	Salmon rose, silver re- flex.	HP	Vig		GE
<b>Mademoiselle Louise Crette (1915)</b>	White, very large and full.	HP	Vig	F	GE
<b>Maman Cochet (1893)</b>	Flesh shaded fawn, suf- fused rose.	T	Vig		GE
<b>Marechal Niel (1864)</b>	Golden yellow, very fra- grant.	CLG	Vig	VF	GEP
<b>Margaret Dickson Hamill (1915)</b>	Delicate maize straw, flushed carmine, very fine.	N			
<b>Marie-Adelaide (1912)</b>	Orange yellow.	PER	Vig	VF	G
<b>Mary Countess of Ilchester (1909)</b>	Crimson carmine.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Marie Robert</b>	Bright rose salmon and apricot.	CLG			
<b>4/- Maud Cuming (1923)</b>	Peach shaded coral pink.	N	V.Vig		G
<b>HT Maud Cuming (1923)</b>		HT	Mod	F	G
<b>Miss G. E. van Ros- sem (1919)</b>	Velvety red.	HT	Mod	F	G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Modesty</b> (1916)	Cream, washed with rose.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Mrs. Beckwith</b> (1923)	Buttercup yellow.	PER	Vig	F	GE
<b>Mrs. Courtenay Page</b> (1922)	Orange cerise, carmine shading.	HT	Mod	F	G
<b>Mrs. David M'Kee</b> (1904)	Creamy yellow.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Mrs. Foley Hobbs</b> (1910)	Ivory white.	T	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Mrs. George Marriott</b> (1917)	Deep cream and pearl pencilled.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Mrs. Henry Bowles</b> (1921)	Glowing rose.	HT	Vig		GE
<b>Mrs. Henry Morse</b> (1919)	Silvery rose pink.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Mrs. John Laing</b> (1887).	Rosy pink, very fragrant.	HP	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Mrs. Oakley Fisher</b> (1921)	Creamy apricot, single.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Mrs. Paul</b> (1920)	Peach.	B	Vig		GE
<b>Mrs. Redford</b> (1919)	Apricot orange, mildew proof.	HT	Mod		G
<b>Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe</b> (1912)	Mauve pink, large and fine.	HT	Mod		GE
<b>Mrs. Wm. H. Cut-bush</b> (1906)	Rosy flesh.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Nur Mahal</b> (1923)	Crimson sprays, semi-double.	HM	V.Vig	F	G
<b>Old Gold</b> (1913)	Old gold, tinted scarlet, semi-double.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Ophelia</b> (1912)	Salmon flesh, fine, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
<b>Orange King</b> (1923)	Orange pink.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Orleans Rose</b> (1909)	Vivid rosy crimson.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Padre</b> (1920)	Coppery scarlet, flushed yellow.	HT	Mod		G
<b>Paul Neyron</b> (1869)	Deep rose, very large and full.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Paul's Scarlet Climber</b> (1916)	Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson.	HYB	Vig		G
<b>Pharisaer</b> (1901)	Rosy white, shaded pale salmon.	HT CLG	Vig VF		GE
<b>Philadelphia Rambler</b>	Crimson.	POLY	Vig		G
<b>President Cherioux</b> (1922)	Coral red opening to prawn red, shaded yellow.	PER	Mod		G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Prima Donna</b> (1917)	Yellow, shaded orange.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Primerose</b> (1915)	Melon yellow, apricot shading.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Primerose Pirrie</b> (1919)	Light yellow sport from Lady Pirrie.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Prince Camile de Rohan</b> (1861)	Deep crimson maroon, very dark cupped imbricated.	HP	Vig	VF	G
<b>Princess Ena</b>	Rose colour, white centre, large trusses.	POLY	Dwf		G
<b>Princess Mary</b> (1915)	Deep crimson scarlet, single.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
<b>Queen of the Musks</b> (1913)	Small pinkish white flowers.	HM	Mod		G
<b>Radiance</b> (1909)	Carmine salmon shaded rose.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Red Letter Day</b> (1914)	Scarlet crimson, semi-double.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Reine Marie Henriette</b> (1878)	Deep cherry red, free flowering.	CLG	Vig		G
<b>Reve d'Or</b> (1869)	Yellow buff centre, very vigorous, good foliage and free flowering, excellent of its class.	HT	V.Vig		GP
<b>Rev. F. Page Roberts</b> (1921)	Orange gold to saffron, mildew proof.	CLG	N	V.Vig	GP
<b>Richard E. West</b> (1924)	Cadmium yellow.	HT	Vig	F	GE
<b>Robin Hood</b>	Glowing scarlet crimson.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>4/- Roselandia</b> (1924)	Yellow, a sport from Ophelia.	HT	Mod		GE
<b>4/- Rose Marie</b> (1925)	Rose pink.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>4/- Royal Red</b> (1925)	Rich red.	HT	Mod	F	G
<b>Ruth</b> (1921)	Orange flush carmine.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Sachsengruss</b>	Satiny rose, very large and full.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Sea Spray</b> (1923)	Stone white, flushed pink.	H	Vig		GE
<b>4/- Sensation</b> (1924)	Velvety crimson red.	MULT	V.Vig		G
<b>Shot Silk</b> (1924)	Cherry cerise.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Sinica Anemone</b> (1895)	Silvery pink, single.	HT	Vig	F	G
		SP	Vig		GP
<b>Sodenia</b> (1912)	Pure carmine.	WICH	Vig		G
<b>Solfaterre</b>	Pale sulphur yellow.	N	V.Vig		GP
<b>Snow Queen</b> (1900)	See Frau Karl Druschki.				

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Souvenir de Claudio</b> Denoyel.	Crimson red, semi-climbing.	CLG HT	Vig	F	GP
<b>Souvenir de Claudio</b> Pernet (1921)	Sunflower yellow, deeper centre, immune to disease.	PER	Mod		G
<b>Souvenir de George</b> Beckwith (1920)	Shrimp pink, tinted yellow.	PER	Vig		G
<b>Souvenir de Georges</b> Pernet (1921)	Orient red, shaded yellow.	PER	Vig		G
<b>Souvenir de Mme. L.</b> Viennot (1897)	Canary yellow, shaded carmine.	CLG.T	Vig		G
<b>Souvenir de Mme.</b> Boulet (1921)	Dark cadmium yellow.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Souvenir de Pierre</b> Notting (1902)	Apricot yellow.	T	Vig		G
<b>Sunburst</b> (1911)	Cadmium yellow to creamy white.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Sunstar</b> (1921)	Orange and yellow, splashed crimson.	PER	Vig	VF	G
<b>Tausendschon</b> (1906)	Pink to rosy carmine, semi-climber.	MULT RAMB	Vig		GP
<b>Tea Rambler</b> (1903)	Coppery pink, in clusters.	MULT RAMB	V.Vig		GP
<b>The Beacon</b> (1922)	Bright red with white eye.	H WICH	Vig	F	G
<b>The General</b> (1920)	Blood red flushed orange.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Toison d'Or</b> (1921)	Apricot yellow, shading to orange.	HT	Vig		G
<b>Ulrich Brunner</b> (1881)	Cherry red, fragrant.	HP	Vig	F	GE
<b>Ulster Gem</b>	Deep primrose yellow, single.		Vig		G
<b>Una Wallace</b> (1921)	Cherry rose, long bud, good substance.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Vanity</b> (1920)	Rose pink, single.	HM	Vig		GP
<b>Venus</b> (1921)	Rich carmine pink.	HT CLG	Vig		GE
<b>Violetta</b> (1921)	Deep violet blue.	POLY	V.Vig		G
<b>W. C. Clark</b> (1917)	Maroon crimson, shaded black.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Waltham Climber</b> (1885)	Dark to light pink.	HT	V.Vig	F	GP
<b>W. C. Gaunt</b> (1916)	Scarlet crimson.	HT	Vig	F	G
<b>Wellesley</b>	Carmine rose, edged silver rose.	HT	Vig	F	G

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
<b>Westfield Beauty</b>	Orange.	HT	Vig	G	
<b>Westfield Star</b> (1920)	Lemon white.	HT	Vig	G	
		CLG			
<b>White Dorothy</b> (1908)	Pure white sport.	WICH	Vig		G
<b>White Maman Cochet</b> (1897)	White, tinged lemon guard petals, suffused rose.	T	Vig	GE	
<b>Wm. Allen Richardson</b> son (1878)	Deep orange yellow.	N	V.Vig		GP
<b>William F. Dreer</b> (1920)	Golden yellow, flushed peach.	HT	Vig		G
HYB					
<b>Zephyrine Drouhin</b> 1873)	Bright silvery pink.	BOUR	V.Vig	VF	GP

### STANDARD ROSES.

The following Standards are budded on a stock which is likely to prove more suitable in Kenya than the English Briar. The descriptions of the varieties will be found under the list of dwarfs (bush roses).

Price **Shs. 5/- each**, unless otherwise mentioned.

Alexander Hill Gray.

Hugh Dickson.

Lady Ashtown.

Lady Hillingdon.

Lady Pirrie.

Madame Buterfly, **Shs. 6/-**.

Margaret Dixon Hamill.

Mrs. H. Morse.

Pharasäer.

Rev. F. Page Roberts.

Richard E. West.

Shot Silk, **Shs. 6/-**.

Venus.

William Allen Richardson.

William F. Dreer.



**BECONIAS.**—See Herbaceous and other plants.

**BERBERIS.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

The berberis have prickly holly-like foliage and are freely covered with scarlet and crimson berries.

**BIXA ORELLANA.**

2/- each, 18/- doz.

“ Arnotta or Annatto.” Large quick growing shrub with cordate leaves bearing pink blossoms and clusters of capsular seed pods, the covering of the seeds affords the annatto dye of commerce.

**BOTTLE BRUSH.**—See Callistemon.

**BOUGAINVILLEA.**—See Climbing Plants Section.

**BROOM.**—See Cytisus and Spartium Junceum.

**BRUGMANSIA** (Moon Flower).—See Datura.

**BRUNSFELIA AMERICANA.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Evergreen shrub bearing creamy white flowers.

**HOPEANA.**

3/- to 5/- each.

“ Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow.” Evergreen shrub bearing deep purple flowers, changing to white and yellow.

**BUDDLEA MADAGASCARIENSIS.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Vigorous shrub with greyish willow-like leaves and long racemes of orange-yellow flowers.

**VARIABILIS VEITCHIANA.**

2/- each, 18/- doz.

Having long racemes of lilac flowers.

**CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA.**

2/- each, 18/- doz.

“ The Peacock Flower.” A feathery leaved shrub, 5 to 6 feet, bearing bright red or yellow flowers with long protruding stamens.

**CALLISTEMON LANCEOLATUS.**

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

“ Bottle Brush.” Vigorous shrub or small tree with myrtle-like leaves and bearing scarlet flowers, the long stamens giving the blooms the appearance of a Bottle Brush.

**CAMELLIA JAPONICA.**

3/- each.

Single red flowers, very freely borne. A very rich evergreen tall shrub.

**CARISSA GRANDIFLORA** (*Amatungula*).—See Miscellaneous Fruit Section.

**CEANOOTHUS AZUREUS.**

2/- each.

A beautiful shrub bearing large panicles of pale blue flowers rising well above the leaves.

**CESTRUM (HABROTHAMNUS) CYANEA.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Large shrub with pendant bunches of cornflower-blue bowers.

**AURANTIACUM.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Pendent bunches of orange flowers followed by white berries, 8 feet.

**ELEGANS.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

An elegant shrub, very free flowering, flowers dark red.

**CORYMBOSUM.** 2/- each.

Rose coloured.

**HYBRIDS BACCHUS.** 3/- each.

Flowers, rich wine colour.

**JOCELYN JOY.** 3/- each.

Cream flowers.

**LADY JANE.** 3/- each.

Pure clear pink flowers.

**PRIDE OF ROSELANDS.** 3/- each.

Delicate salmon pink flowers.

 **SALMONEA.** 3/- each.

Deep salmon flowers.

**COTONEASTER PANNOSA.** -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Hardy shrub, bearing crimson scarlet berries.

**CRATAEGUS COCCINEA.** 3/- each.

A Hawthorn which is not suitable to this climate and bearing crimson scarlet berries.

**CYDONIA JAPONICA.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

Scarlet Japanese Flowering Quince.

**CYPRESS.**

In variety. See Ornamental Tree Section.

**CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA.**—See Miscellaneous Fruit Section.

**CYTISUS CANARIENSIS.**—See *Genista Canariensis*.

**DAPHNE INDICA.**

5/- each.

Flowers very sweet scented.

**DAISY TREE.**—See *Montonoa Bipinnatifida*.

**DATURA ABOREA.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

The Moon Folwer. Single white, large trumpet flowers, highly scented, especially in the evening.

— **ARBOREA AUREA.**

2/- each, 15/- doz.

Golden yellow.

— **KNIGHTII.**

2/- each, 15/- doz.

Double flowered, white.

**DURANTA ELISSII.**

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

White, 8 to 10 feet. See also Hedge plants.

— **PLUMIERI.**

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Pale blue flowers.

**DEUTZIA GRACILIS.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Small erect shrub with numerous white flowers borne in cory-combs.

**ELEACNUS SIMONII TRICOLOUR.**

5/- each.

Leaves elongated, centre constantly variegated with golden yellow and yellowish green.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—See Ornamental Tree Section.

**EUGENIA BRAZILIENSIS.**

2/- each.

(Brazilian Cherry). Handsome evergreen with glossy foliage, bearing scarlet fruit.

**EUPATORIUM.**—See *Hebiclinium*.

**EUPHORBIA GRANDIFLORA.**

-/50 each, 2/- doz.

Drooping thorny shrub with flat corycombs of scarlet flowers. (Christ Thorn.)

— **PULCHERRIMA.**

Poinsettia. Bracts brilliant scarlet, also other varieties. See Poinsettia.

**FLAME TREE.**—See Ornamental Tree Section.

**FLOWERING QUINCE.**—See *Cydonia*.

**FRANCISCEA.**—See *Brunsfelsia*.

**FRANCIPANI.**—See *Plumieria acutifolia*.

**FUCHSIA GRACILIS.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Slender branched shrub with fine foliage bearing small scarlet flowers.

— **PINK.**

2/- each, 15/- doz.

Medium sized flowers.

— **PURPLE and RED.**

2/- each, 15/- doz.

Flowers large.

**GARDENIA (KATJEPEERING) FORTUNEI.**

5/- to 7/50 each.

One of the sweetest scented flowering shrubs, white flowers.

— **LOBOSA.**

3/- each.

Flowers white, bell-shaped, scented.

— **INTERMEDIA.**

5/- each.

Dwarf, flowers double white.

3/- each.

1, of very dwarf

1/- each, 9/- doz.

— **MONOSPERMA.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Portuguese or white broom.

**HEBICLINIUM IANTHINUM.**

5/- each.

Flower heads purple, produced in large terminal corycombs, deep soft serrated leaves. A lovely plant.

— **PERUVIANUM.**

4/- each.

A tender free flowering shrub, producing large heads of reddish blue flowers. Leaves very large, heart shaped. Velvety dark green.

**HEDERA.**—See Ivy.

**HIBISCUS.**

Handsome shrubs for borders and hedges. See also Hedge plant.

—	<b>SCARLET.</b> Glossy foliage, large flowered. Double.	2/- each, 15/- doz.
—	<b>SCARLET.</b> Glossy leaved, medium flowered. Double.	2/- each, 15/- doz.
—	<b>FULGIDA.</b> Single crimson.	3/- each.
—	<b>ORANGE DOUBLE.</b>	3/- each.
—	<b>PINK DOUBLE.</b>	3/- each.
—	<b>ROSA SINENSIS.</b> Pink single.	2/- each, 15/- doz.
—	<b>SALMON SINGLE.</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.
—	<b>BRONZE LEAVED.</b>	1/- each, 6/- doz.
—	<b>PURPLE LEAVED.</b>	1/- each, 6/- doz.
<b>HOLMSKIOLDIA APRICOT.</b>		2/- each, 12/- doz.
	Tall, erect growing flowering shrub with apricot yellow coloured flowers, 8 feet.	
—	<b>SANGUINEA.</b> Bearing brick red flowers.	2/- each, 12/- doz.
<b>HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.</b>		3/- each, 27/- doz.
	Handsome leaved shrub, bearing large heads of blue or pink flowers according to the nature of the soil. They should be grown where water is available and in semi-shade.	
<b>JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM.</b>		2/- each, 15/- doz.
	Vigorous semi-climbing shrub bearing yellow tubular flowers.	
—	<b>SAMBAC.</b> Arabian Jasmine. Sturdy semi-climbing shrub bearing clusters of highly fragrant white flowers.	2/- each, 15/- doz.
<b>JATROPHA MULTIFIDA.</b>		1/- each, 9/- doz.
	A succulent fern leaved shrub with corycombs of rich crimson flowers, unsuited to cold districts.	
<b>LACERSTROEMIA INDICA.</b>		2/- each, 18/- doz.
	“Pride of India,” “Bonnet Flower” or “Crepe Myrtle.” A handsome glossy leaved deciduous tree or shrub bearing large	

heads of flowers on the terminals, mauve, pink and white varieties, grows up to 30 feet in height.

**LANTANA.**

A vigorous shrub of creeping habit, used in India for hedges and bearing quantities of small flowers, continually in bloom.

—	<b>MAUVE and RED.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
—	<b>RED (DWARF).</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.
—	<b>WHITE or PALE CREAM (DWARF).</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.

**LASIANDRA MACRANTHA GRANDIFLORA.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

(*Pleroma Macranthum* or *Tibouchina Semidecandra*). Vigorous upright shrub with large and beautiful flowers of royal purple, one of the best, but must be sheltered from wind as the branches are very liable to break.

**LAURUS NOBILIS.**

4/- each.

(Bay Tree). An evergreen shrub or small tree with white flowers in spikes and highly ornamental foliage.

**LICISTRUM.**

1/- each, 6/- doz.

English Privet. Useful for hedges and for growing under trees where other plants would fail. See also Hedge plants.

**LILAC.**—See Syringa.

**LIPPIA-CITRIODORA.**—See Aloysia citriodora.

**LONICERA CICANTEA SUPERBA.**

2/- each.

(Bush Honeysuckle). Sturdy and free flowering. See also Climbing Plants Section.

**LOQUAT.**—See Fruit Section. This makes a handsome shade tree.

**MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.**

7/- each.

Handsome evergreen tree with leathery foliage and magnificent large pure white blooms.

— **FUSCATA.**

5/- each.

Evergreen. Flowers dull purple. Very fragrant, small and erect.

— **PURPUREA.**

5/- each.

Bearing large tulip shaped purple flowers, which appear before the leaves. The best for shrubbery work, 10 feet.

**MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON.** 4/- each.

Tall shrub or ornamental small tree bearing white flowers.

**MELIA AZEDARACH.** 2/- each.

(Persian lilac). Small tree with pinnate leaves, flowers pale lilac in large pannicles.

**MONTONOA BIPINNATIFIDA.** 2/- each, 15/- doz.

White flowers with yellow disc, grows about 15 feet, very showy.

**MOON FLOWER.**—See Datura.**NANDINA DOMESTICA.** 3/50 each.

“ Japanese Bamboo.” A handsome erect evergreen shrub with fern-like foliage and white flowers followed by red berries.

**NERIUM.**—See Oleander.**NIEREMBERGIA FRUTESCENS.**—See Herbaceous Plants.**OLEANDER.**

(Nerium). “ Ceylon Rose.” Evergreen and very drought resistant shrub, free flowering and handsome blooms. The foliage is poisonous.

— **SINGLE PINK.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

— **DOUBLE PINK.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

— **SINGLE DARK RED.** 3/- each.

— **SINGLE WHITE.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

— **DOUBLE WHITE.** 3/- each.

— **Cream Flowered and Variegated Foliage.** 3/- each.

**PHILADELPHUS SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE.**

— **FALCONERI.** 3/- each.  
Small white flowered shrub, sweetly scented.

— **SATSUMA.** 3/- each.  
Large white flowers in pairs.

**PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS.** 2/- each, 12/- doz.

Rosea Pictus. Vigorous fine foliage, slender shrub, the young leaves of which are variegated with pink, white and cream.

<b>PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
(Victorian Laurel). A glossy leaved evergreen shrub bearing cream coloured flowers.	
<b>PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.</b>	-/50 each, 4/50 doz.
Free growing drooping scandant shrub, almost continuously covered with innumerable light blue flowers.	
— <b>CAPENSIS ALBA.</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.
A white variety.	
<b>PLUMIERIA ACUTIFOLIA.</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.
( <i>Frangipani</i> ). A low spreading succulent shrub with large heads of highly fragrant white blooms with rich yellow centres. The Temple Tree or Pegoda Tree.	
<b>POINCIANA GILLESII.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
“Goats Beard.” A straggling shrub or small tree bearing spikes of crimson and gold flowers with handsome stamens.	
<b>POINSETTIA EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA.</b>	3/- each, 27/- doz.
Free growing showy shrub, the small flowers having brilliant scarlet bracts.	
— <b>SINGLE CREAM.</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.
— <b>SINGLE PINK.</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.
— <b>FL. PLENO.</b> Double scarlet bracts.	4/- each.
<b>POMEGRANATE.</b>	-/50 each, 4/50 doz.
Glossy leaved spiny shrub with bright scarlet flowers, very drought resisting.	
<b>PRIVET.</b> See <i>Ligustrum</i> .	
<b>RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA.</b>	4/- each.
(Indian Hawthorn) White flowers.	
— <b>OVATUS.</b>	4/- each.
Like the above in flowering, but leaves oval.	
<b>RUSSELIA JUNCEA.</b>	2/- each.
(Reed or coral Fuchsia) Small rushlike shrub, bearing scarlet flowers.	
<b>SALVIA.</b> The shrubby types include several colours.	

— <b>VAN HOUTII.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
Bearing spikes of scarlet flowers on terminal branches.	
— <b>SHRUBBY KIND.</b> Purple.	-/50 each, 4/50 doz.
— — — — — Pink.	-/50 each, 4/50 doz.
— — — — — Red.	6/- doz.

For other varieties see Herbaceous plants.

<b>SPARTIUM JUNCIUM.</b>	1/- each.
(Spanish Broom) Tall yellow flowering shrub.	

### **SPIROEA.**

Small shrubs, especially suitable for the colder districts.

— <b>ANTHONY WATERER.</b>	Deep red spikes.	2/- each.
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— <b>REEVESII.</b>	2/- each, 15/- doz.
Known as double Cape May or French May. Graceful free growing shrub bearing great numbers of corycombs of pure white flowers along almost the whole length of the branches.	

<b>STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONII.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
(Fire Bush) Scandant shrub bearing bright clusters of tubular orange yellow flowers.	

<b>STRELITZIA AUGUSTA.</b>	4/- each.
The wild Plantain of the South coast forests.	

— <b>RECINA.</b>	5/- each.
“ Bird of Paradise flower ” of the Cape.	

### **STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.**

See Climbing Plants Section.

<b>SYRINGA MOCK.</b>	See Philadelphus or Mock Orange.
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<b>TECOMA.</b>	Ornamental free flowering shrub, vigorous and drought resisting, bearing fine heads of tubular flowers.
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— <b>SAMBUCIFOLIA.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
Elder leaved, rich yellow flowers.	

— <b>STANS.</b>	-/50 each, 3/- doz.
A taller growing variety, rich yellow flowers.	

— <b>CAPENSIS.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
Semi-climbing with orange flowers and very rich green foliage,	

**THEVETIA NERIFOLIA.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Free growing shrub with milky stems and pendulous flowers, borne singly amongst the leaves.

**VERONICA CAROLINE.**

3/- each.

A free flowering variety, producing beautiful lilac blue flowers.

**VINCA ROSEA ALBA.** See Herbaceous Plants Section.

— **MINOR.** See Climbing Plants Section.

Note, plants established in tins, **Sh. 1/-** extra.

## SECTION IV.

## CLIMBING PLANTS

<b>ASPARAUS PLUMOSUS.</b>	2/- each, 12/- doz.
The native climbing Asparagus Fern.	
<b>BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA.</b>	4/- each, 36/- doz.
Large leaved evergreen vigorous climber bearing large white trumpet shaped flowers.	
<b>BIGNONIA VENUSTA.</b>	3/- each, 27/- doz.
"Golden Shower." Vigorous climber bearing clusters of orange tubular flowers, very drought resistant when established.	
<b>— CHRYSOLEUCA.</b>	4/- each.
Numerous cream flowers with white throat.	
<b>— SPECIOSA.</b>	4/- each.
(Syn. Lindleyana) Bearing large mauve flowers.	
<b>— TWEEDIANA.</b>	4/- each.
Rich yellow. Suitable for covering bare walls.	
<b>BOUGAINVILLEA.</b>	
Vigorous straggling shrub with showy bracts. The plants may be grown as shrubs or allowed to climb in which case they will in a short space of time cover buildings, pergolas or high trees.	
<b>— SPECTABILIS BRAZILIENSIS.</b>	4/- each, 36/- doz.
Crimson or rose colour.	
<b>— — — Extra large plants.</b>	6/- each.
<b>— CLABRA.</b>	3/- each, 27/- doz.
Bracts rich purple.	
<b>— SPLENDENS.</b>	3/- each, 27/- doz.
Bracts magenta, continuous flowering.	
<b>— SPECTABILIS LATERITIA.</b>	7/- each.
Bracts brick red or rust colour.	
<b>CLERODENDRON BALFOURII.</b>	4/- each.
Flowers bright crimson enveloped in a creamy white calyx. A very showy climber.	

<b>CRYPTOSTECIA GRANDIFLORA.</b>	4/- each.
Glorious climber, flowers funnel-shaped red purple.	
<b>FICUS REPENS.</b>	2/- each.
(Stipulata) Small compact evergreen, suitable for walls, old trees, etc.	
<b>CERANIUMS.</b> Ivy leaf type. Scarlet.	1/- each, 9/- doz.
— Pink.	1/- each, 9/- doz.
See also Herbaceous Section.	
<b>GLORIOSA SUPERBA.</b>	-/50 each.
Slender indigenous tuberous creeper bearing and yellow flowers.	y showy scarlet
<b>GRANADILLA.</b> SWEET CUP sh. 2/- each.	
— VINE. (Stigmaphillon Ciliatum).	4/- each.
<b>HEDERA HELIX.</b> English Ivy.	1/- each, 9/- doz.
<b>HONEYSUCKLE.</b> See Lonicera.	
<b>IVY.</b> —See Hedera.	
<b>IVY CERANIUM.</b> See Geranium.	
<b>JASMINUM.</b> See Ornamental shrubs Section.	
<b>ILONICERA JAPONICA.</b>	2/- each, 18/- doz.
“Japanese Honeysuckle” Red flowering.	
— <b>FRAGRANTISSIMA.</b>	3/- each.
Sweet scented.	
— <b>PERICLYMENUM.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
“Woodbine Honeysuckle, Yellow flowers.	
— <b>PERICLYMENUM BELGICA.</b>	2/- each, 18/- doz.
“Dutch Honeysuckle” Yellow flowers.	
<b>MANDEVILLA SUAVEOLENS.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
A slender vigorous climber bearing white trumpet shaped flowers, very fragrant.	
<b>PASSIFLORA.</b> See Miscellaneous Fruit Section.	
<b>PERIWINKLE.</b> See Vinca minor.	

**PETREA VOLUBILIS.**

A beautiful plant bearing dark blue racemes.

~~4/-~~ each.

**RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.**

Evergreen climber bearing trusses of twisted white flower.  
Jasmine scented.

~~4/-~~ each.

**SMILAX.** See Bulbous plants.**SOLANUM JASMINOIDES.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

(Potato creeper) Quick growing creeper for trellis or wall, purple flowers.

**WENDLANDII.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Giant potato creeper, vigorous climber with large trusses of lilac blue flowers.

**JASMINOIDES.**

White flowering.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

**STREPTOSOLEN.** See Ornamental shrubs.**STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.**

5/- each.

A handsome climber bearing clusters of pure white waxy tubular flowers very fragrant.

**TACSONIA VAN VOLXEMII.**

1/- each, 6/- doz.

“ Scarlet Passion Flower.” Handsome climber bearing scarlet crimson flowers.

**TECOMA CAPENSIS.** See Ornamental Shrubs.**MADAM CALEN.**

Very large gloxinia like flowers.

~~4/-~~ each.

**TELFAIRIA PEDATA.**

2/- each.

Giant nut-bearing creeper, for fruit both the male and female plants are necessary. This plant is enormously strong growing and requires plenty of room.

**VINCA MINOR.**

1/- each.

Dark evergreen creeper with blue starlike flowers, suitable for rockeries, carpeting under trees and places where little else will grow.

**WISTERIA.**

5/- each.

(In variety). Vigorous climbing plant bearing large trusses of purple, blue, white and lilac rose flowers, unsuited to the lower districts.

## SECTION V.

## BULBOUS PLANTS.

**ACAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.** 1/50 each, 12/- doz. 85/- 100.

"African Lily." Handsome evergreen plants bearing large heads of tubular flowers, bright blue.

— Pure white. 1/50 each, 12/- doz. 85/- 100.

**ALSTROMERIA CHILENSIS.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Tuberous rooted plants, valuable for garden decoration, flowers crimson tipped yellow and green.

**AMARYLLIS BRICK RED.** 2/- doz. 10/- per 100.

Suitable for borders.

— Dark Red. 5/- doz. 20/- per 100.

Not so prolific and slightly larger than the Brick red.

— **HIPPEASTRUM HYBRIDS.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

Large and very handsome.

**ANEMONE JAPONICA CRISTATA.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

"Japanese Anemones." Should be grown in shady places, pure white blooms.

**ARUM LILY.** See Richardia.

**BEGONIA TUBEROUS ROOTED.** Plants in tins, 2/50 to 5/- ea.

Dormant bulbs available in January.

— **FIBROUS ROOTED.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

See Herbaceous Plants.

**CANNAS.** 1/- each, 9/- doz. 45/- per 100.

Named Varieties. List on application.

**CRINUM POWELLII.** Bearing magnificent heads of 8 to 15 flowers.

— **ALBA** —————— Red and apricot flowers —————— - each.  
Sh. 4/- per dozen.

— **CREAM.** —————— Cream. Snow flowers. Sh. 2/- per dozen. —————— - each. 10/- per 100.

**DAHLIAS.**

1/- each, 9/- doz. 45/- per 100.

Named varieties of Cactus, Paeony Decorative, Garden, Exhibition, Colarette, Pompon and Single types. List on application.

**GALTONIA CANDICANS.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Pure white. "Berg Lily" or "Giant Cape Hyacinth" bearing large spikes of white bells. 5-ft. in height.

**GLADIOLI.**

5/- to 12/- doz.

In beautiful variety named. Lists on application.

**HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM.**

2/50 each.

A water side plant bearing heads of sweetly scented flowers. They will grow in any position where moisture is available.

**HEMEROCALLIS.** Handsome herbaceous plants bearing Lily-like heads of flowers, almost throughout the year. "Day Lily."

— **PURE YELLOW.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

— **SINGLE BRONZE.** 1/- each, 6/- doz. 30/- 100.

— **DOUBLE BRONZE.** 1/- each, 9/- doz. 45/- 100.

**HIPPEASTRUM.** See Amaryllis.

**HYACINTH GIANT CAPE.** See Galtonia candidans.

**HYMENOCALLIS TUBIFLORA.** -/50 each, 4/50 doz. 25/- 100.

(Pancratium) "Spider Lily". These are of very easy culture and increase rapidly. Pure white heads of graceful flowers having stamens attached to a delicate cup-shaped membrane and long narrow dangling petals.

**ILFAFA LILY.** See Cyrtanthus.

**IRIS.** Dark blue. 2/- doz. 10/- per 100.

— Pale blue. 3/- doz. 15/- per 100.

— Pure white. 3/- doz. 15/- per 100.

— **JAPONICA OR FIMBRIATA.**

Fringed Iris, colour, lavender and yellow.

**CAPE.** See Moraea.

**KNIPHOFIA.** "Torch Lily" or "Red Hot Poker". See Tritoma.

<b>LEUCOJUM AESTIVUM.</b>	<b>1/- each, 9/- doz.</b>
“Cape snow-drop.” White with green spots, flowers resembling large Lily of the Valley.	
<b>LILIUM HARRISII.</b>	<b>1/- each, 9/- doz. 45/- per 100.</b>
(Longiflorum eximium) “The Burmuda Trumpet Lily.” One of the most easily grown lilliums bearing large heads of trumpet shaped flowers pure white, suited to all districts.	
<b>LILIUM CANDIUM.</b>	<b>1/- each, 9/- doz. 45/- per 100.</b>
“The Madonna Lily.” Pure white, suited to districts over 5,000-ft.	
<b>MALTA LILY.</b> See Sprekelia.	
<b>MONTBRETIA.</b>	<b>1/- doz. 5/- per 100.</b>
Very hardy gladiolus like plants, useful for cutting, orange.	
<b>MOROEA.</b>	<b>3/- doz. 15/- per 100.</b>
Ixia-like plants, mauve yellow with dark blotch “Cape Iris.”	
<b>ORNITHOGALUM.</b>	<b>1/-/50, 4/50</b>
“Chincherin Chee” or “Chinkerichee.” White	
<b>PANCRATIUM.</b> See Hymenocallis.	
<b>RICHARDIA AFRICANA.</b>	<b>1/- each, 9/- doz.</b>
“Arum Lily.” Large white plain green foliage.	
<b>SMILAX.</b>	<b>1/- each, 9/- doz.</b>
Climbing tuberous indigenous plant with handsome bright green foliage.	
<b>SNOW DROP CAPE.</b> See Leucojum.	
<b>SPREKELIA FORMOSSISSIMA.</b>	<b>1/50 each, 12/- doz.</b>
“Malta Lily.” A very strikingly handsome plant of the Amaryllis family, 9 inches to 1-ft. in height, perianth deep crimson, bent to one side.	
<b>STRELITZIA REGINA.</b> See Ornamental Shrubs.	
<b>TRITOMA UVARIA.</b>	<b>1/- each, 9/- doz. 45/- per 100.</b>
(Kniphofia Aloides) “Torch Lily” or “Red Hot Poker.” Vigorous plants having grasslike foliage and torchlike spikes of red turning to yellow.	
<b>TUBEROSE.</b>	<b>2/- doz. 10/- per 100.</b>
(Polianthes Tuberosa). A tuberous herbaceous plant of the	

Liliacae family bearing very fragrant creamy white flowers, height 2—3 ft.

**WATSONIA ARDERNEI ALBA.** 4/- doz.

A gladiolus-like plant having beautiful spikes of pure white flowers.

— **ROSEA.** Rich pink, similar to the above. 3/- doz.

— **ROSY PINK.** 2/- doz.

— **MERIANA.** 6/- doz.

Orange scarlet with long flower spikes.

**ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATA.** 4/- doz. 20/- per 100.

“ Rose Amaryllis.” Free flowering bulbs with one flower on a stalk, very prolific and suitable for borders. Bright rose pink.

— **CANDIDA.** Small flowers, white. 4/- doz. 20/- per 100.

## SECTION VI.

## HERBACIOUS AND OTHER PLANTS.

**AGAVE AMERICANA, VARIEGATA.** 1/50 each, 12/- doz.  
Stemless plant with large succulent dull green leaves edged with yellow, spiny and sharp pointed.

**AGAVE.** 1/50 each, 12/- doz.  
Large closely set spiny leaves bright green in colour.

**AGATHEA COELESTIS.** -/50 each, 4/50 doz.  
Allied to Asters, a perennial plant having pretty sky blue daisy like flowers with yellow centres.

**ALOES.** Indigenous species. -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

**ALTERNANTHERA,** 5/- per 100.  
(Telanthera Amabilis). "Babus' Delight" or "Joy Weed," leaves bronze-green or reddish-green, suitable for edging.

**ANEMONE JAPONICA CRISTATA.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.  
(Or Fimbriata). The Japanese Anemones do best in a shady position where plenty of moisture is available, subtropical, pure white.

**ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.** -/50 each, 2/- doz. 10/- per 100.  
(Compositae) 1½ to 2 ft. "Mauve Daisy" Bluish white, semi-drooping flowers, closing at night.

**ARCEMONE.** -/50 each -/50 doz.  
"Prickly Poppy." Glauco yellow

**ARUNDO DONAX.** 1/- ea. 9/- doz.  
ARUNDO DONAX. -/50 each, 4/50 doz. 25/- per 100.  
(Michaelmas Daisy).

**BALSAM ZANZIBAR.** See Impatiens.

**BAMBOOS AND REEDS.** Large green. 2/- each.

**DITTO.** 2/- each.  
Striped almost as large as the green variety, yellow and green striped stem.

**DITTO. ARUNDO.** 2/- each.  
Variegated, leaves striped creamy white.

**BARBERTON DAISY.** See Gerbera.

**BEGONIA.** **1/50 to 2/50 each.**  
(Fibrous rooted) Numerous species and varieties.

**DITTO.** Established in tins. **2/50 to 5/- each.**

**DITTO.** Tuberous. See bulb section.

**CALLIOPSIS.** See Coreopsis.

**CARNATIONS.** Named varieties. **1/- to 5/- each.**  
Unnamed kinds. **6/- per doz.**

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.** Japanese.  
White. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**  
Yellow. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**  
Mauve. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**  
Small border type. **3/- doz.**

**COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA.** Yellow with brown centre. **2/- doz.**

**DITTO.** Yellow with yellow centre. **2/- doz.**

**DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.** Indian pink. **3/- doz. 15/- per 100.**

**FERNS.** Sword Ferns.  
Established in tins. **2/50 to 5/- each.**

**GAURA LINDHEIMERI.** **1/- each, 9/- doz.**  
Straggly perennial with white terminal spikes.

**CERANIUMS.** Ivy leaf type, Pink. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**  
Scarlet. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**

**GERANIUMS.** **1/- each, 9/- doz.**  
(Pelargonium Zonale) in several colours.

**DITTO.** Scented. See Pelargonium **-/50, 4/50, 30/- per 100**

**GERBERA JAMSONII.**

(Barberton Daisy). One of the most attractive and useful border plants, excellent for cutting, colour bright red.

**GERBERA HYBRIDS.** **1/50 each, 15/- doz.**  
Various shades from white, yellow, pink, and orange to dark red.

**IMPATIENS SULTANI.** **-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**  
"Zanzibar Balsam." Hybrids, red, pink, mauve and other shades.

<b>IPOMOEA, RUBRO-COERULEA.</b>	-/50 each, 3/- doz.
“ Morning Glory.”	
<b>MARGUERITE.</b>	2/- doz.
Ox-eye Daisy, very useful border plants, large white blooms with yellow centres.	
<b>MICHAELMAS DAISY.</b> See Asters.	
<b>NASTURTIUMS.</b> See Tropaeolum.	
<b>NIEREMBERGIA FRUTESCENS.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
“ The Cup flower.” Shrubby herbaceous perennial 2 to 3 ft. flax like, cup shaped flowers, pale blue.	
<b>PALMS.</b> Stemless (Curculigo recurvata).	1/- each.
Established in tins.	2/50 each.
<b>PELARCONIUM.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz., 35/- 100.
“ Odoratissima,” Scented Geranium.	
<b>PELARCONIUM.</b> Regale type.	2/- each.
<b>PENSTEMENS.</b> In variety.	-/50 each, 4/50 doz.
<b>PYRETHRUM.</b> In variety.	-/50 each, 4/50 doz., 25/- 100.
<b>REHMANNIA, ANGULATA.</b>	1/- each.
A handsome perennial with fox glove like blooms, pink.	
<b>SALVIA.</b>	-/25 to 1/- each, 2/- to 9/- doz.
In variety both shrubby and herbaceous.	
<b>SALVIA, FARINACEA.</b> Lavender Blue, 1½-ft.	3/- doz.
White.	3/- doz.
<b>SALVIA, LEUCANTHA.</b>	4/50 doz.
Silvery white foliage, flowers purplish blue.	
<b>SALVIA, PATENS.</b> Sky blue, exceedingly fine.	1/- each.
<b>SALVIA, SPLENDENS.</b> Bright scarlet.	1/- each, 9/- doz.
<b>SALVIA, VAN HOUTII.</b>	1/- each, 9/- doz.
Spikes of scarlet flowers on terminals.	
<b>SANSEVIERIA GUINEENSIS.</b>	0/- per 100.
“ a ” Pale klue. -/50 ea	
STATICE (perennial) plant with succulent furnish fine white fibre. Leaves erect wavy cross bands.	

**TELANTHERA AMABILIS.** (See Alternanthera).

**TROPAELIUM.** 2/- doz.

(Nasturtium). Orange, yellow, etc.

**VERBENA.** 4/50 doz.

White, scarlet, and purple varieties.

**VINCA MINOR.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

" Periwinkle." Dark evergreen trailer with starlike blue flowers.

**VINCA ROSEA ALBA.** -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

" Madagascar Periwinkle " bearing white starlike flowers.

**VIOLETS.** 2/- doz. 10/- per 100.

Light and dark blue varieties.

**ZEBRINA PENDULATA.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

" Wandering Jew." Small herbaceous creeper with ornamental foliage, suitable for rockeries and baskets. Leaves grey and purple bands, purple beneath.

**Note.**—Plants will be established in Banana pots if desired, provided sufficient previous notice be given.

## SECTION VII.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES.

**AUSTRALIAN CHESTNUT.** See *Castanospermum*.

**BAUHINIA PURPUREA.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Australie "Camels Foot," medium sized tree, flowers pink, merging with purple.

**CALODENDRON CAPENSIS.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

"Cape Chestnut." Height up to 50 ft. bearing large trusses of lilac flowers.

**CASTANOSPERMUM AUSTRALE.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

(Moreton Bay Chestnut). A moderate-sized tree with handsome pinnate leaves, fruit similar to chestnut, edible though astringent.

**CEDRELLA TOONA.** 1/- each.

(Indian Mahogany). A handsome shade tree, suitable for avenues.

**CUPRESSUS.** 1/- each.

"Cypress". Benthami. -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 7/- per 100.

Funebris. The funeral or  
"Cemetery" Cypress. -/25 each, 2/- doz.

Macrocarpa. -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 7/- per 100.

Pyramidalis, "The Italian  
Cypress". -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 10/- per 100.

**EUCALYPTUS.** -/25 each, 2/- doz., 12/- per 100.

(Australian Gum trees). Ficifolia. "The Red Flowering Gum." This is one of the handsomest flowering trees and suitable for avenues or for close pruning. The colours of the flowers range from pink to dark red and orange red. Single plants in tins, at 1/50 each.

**DITTO.** Globulus, "The Blue Gum". -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 6/- 100.

**DITTO.** Paniculata, Panicled. -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 6/- 100.

**DITTO.** Saligna. Willow leaved. -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 6/- 100.

**FLAME TREE.** See *Sterculia* and *Spathodea*.

**GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.** -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 6/- per 100.

"The Silver Oak, Silky or Australian Oak," growing to 60 feet in height and bearing orange coloured flowers.

**JACARANDA MIMOSAEFOLIA.** -/25 each, 2/- doz. 10/- per 100.  
Handsome tree with bipinnate mimosa-like foliage, bearing a profusion of heads of bell shaped blue flowers.

**MANGOLIA GRANDIFLORA.** 7/50 each.  
Evergreen tree with large leathery leaves and bearing very large pure white fragrant blooms.

**NANDI FLAME TREE.** See Spathodea Nilotica.

**PEPPER TREE.** See Schinus Molle.

**SCHINUS MOLLE.** -/25 each, 2/- doz. 15/- per 100.  
"Pepper Tree." A medium sized spreading tree with drooping foliage (pinnate leaves) suited to dry districts.

**SOLANUM ROBUSTUM.** -/15 each, 1/50 doz. 8/- per 100.  
"Mauve Potato Tree." A medium sized, quick growing tree 30—40 ft. Flowers purple blue with yellow anthers.

**SPATHODEA NILOTICA.** -/25 each, 2/- doz. 12/- per 100.  
The Nandi Flame tree. A fast growing tree, bearing striking flowers of orange—red, suitable as shade trees and for avenues.

**STERCULEA ACERIFOLIA.** -/25 each, 2/- doz. 12/- per 100.  
Australian Flame tree.

**THUJA ORIENTALIS.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.  
"Chinese Arbor-Vitae." A compact growing tree pyramidal in shape and highly ornamental.

## SECTION VIII.

## HEDGE PLANTS.

**ACALYPHA.** See Ornamental shrub section.

**ABERIA CAFFRA.** 7/- per 100.

“Kei apple.” A small spiny tree or tall growing shrub bearing fruit suitable for jam. The plant makes an impenetrable and ornamental hedge and is very drought resistant.

**AMATUNCULA.** See *Carissa Grandiflora*.

**BOUGAINVILLEA.**

All the Bougainvilleas make handsome impenetrable hedges. They need not be planted close for hedges. See climbing plant section.

**BRUNSFELSIA AMERICANA.** See ornamental shrub section.

**CARISSA GRANDIFLORA.** 20/- per 100.

Spiny glossy leaved shrub bearing white starlike flowers and fruit suitable for cooking. As a hedge it is very ornamental. See also under miscellaneous fruit trees.

**CESTRUM.** See Ornamental Shrub section.

**CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA.** 7/- to 10/- per 100.

(Cypress). Very ornamental as a hedge plant, but apt to suffer in dry areas. All the Cypresses can be used for hedges.

**DURANTA PLUMIERI.** 7/- per 100.

Large shrub or small tree bearing pale purplish blue flowers. This makes an impenetrable hedge when planted 3-ft. apart.

**EUPHORBIA.** 20/- per 100.

“Christ-thorn.” Makes a neat low hedge or border. See also under Ornamental shrubs.

**FUCHSIA CRACILIS.** 35/- per 100.

Or Hedge Fuchsia, slender drooping branches and scarlet flowers.

**HIBISCUS.**

In variety. The Scarlet Hibiscus is particularly suitable for hedges below 6,000 ft. See Ornamental shrub section.

**LANTANA.** 35/- per 100.

Free growing shrub used largely in India for hedges. One of the quickest to be established.

**LICUSTRUM.****10/- per 100.**

English Privet. Will make a hedge either under trees or in the open where almost any other plant might fail.

**PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS.****35/- per 100.**

Rosea Pictus. Vigorous shrub with ornamental foliage, suitable for garden hedges and borders. See also under Ornamental shrub section.

**PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.****35/- per 100.**

Drooping slender shrub bearing masses of pale blue flowers, effective as a garden hedge or trained on a trellis.

**POMEGRANATE.****35/- per 100.**

Glossy leaved spiny shrub or small tree, suitable for a drought resistant and highly ornamental hedge which is almost impenetrable.

**PRIVET.** See Ligustrum.**ROSES.** Particulars of Roses available and suitable as hedge plants may be obtained on application.**50/- per 100****SPIROEA REEVESII.**

A graceful drooping shrub bearing masses of white flowers and very ornamental as a hedge. See also under ornamental shrub section.

**TECOMA.**

All the Tecoma varieties are suitable as hedge plants and are quickly established. Tecoma Capensis being one of the most ornamental. For varieties see Ornamental shrub section.

**THUJA ORIENTALIS.** (Arbor-Vitae). See also under Ornamental tree section.

Many other shrubs and trees can be used for hedges and are often available for this purpose. The price per 100 does not apply to quantities of less than one hundred.

## COFFEE PLANTS.

**Strong** healthy seedlings from specially selected seed, carefully lifted and packed. Ready for planting. **Shs. 60/- per 1000.**

The plants, provided the bundles are not allowed to dry out, will not suffer in transport and keep without risk for a least a fortnight.

## COFFEE SEED.

Best selected and carefully prepared.

Green Tipped. ... ... ... **Shs. 2/- per lb.**

Copper Tipped. ... ... ... **Shs. 2/- per lb.**

Ordinary selected ... ... ... **Shs. 1/50 per lb.**



**ORDER FORM.**

**Mr. H. GRAHAME BELL,**

P. O. Box 906, NAIROBI.

On (receipt of order) (receipt of advice that rains have started) (when sufficient rain has fallen) (during the rains) please send by to (post or station) to be charged to the account of :

*Name in full.....*

*Address.....*

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Quantity.	Name of Article.	Shs.	Cts.

Carried Forward Shgs.

## Quantity.

## Name of Article.

Shs. Cts.

Brought forward Shs.

# ORDER FORM.

## Mr. H. GRAHAME BELL,

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On (receipt of order) (receipt of advice that rains have started) (when sufficient rain has fallen) (during the rains) please send by to (post or station) to be charged to the account of :

*Name in full*.....

*Address*.....

193

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Shs.	Cts.

Carried Forward Shgs.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Shs.	Cts.
	Brought forward	Shs.	

**ORDER FORM.**

**Mr. H. GRAHAME BELL,**

P. O. Box 906, NAIROBI.

On (receipt of order) (receipt of advice that rains have started) (when sufficient rain has fallen) (during the rains) please send by to (post or station) to be charged to the account of :

*Name in full*.....

*Address*.....

193

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Shs.	Cts.

Carried Forward Shgs.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Shs.	Cts.
	Brought forward	Shs.	

# CLOSEBURN COFFEE.

**Finest grade pure East African Mocha.**

**Grown,  
Roasted and  
Ground  
at CLOSEBURN.**

**Obtainable in 1 lb. and 20 lbs. tins  
from all leading grocers or direct**

**from**

**H. GRAHAME BELL,**

**CLOSEBURN, NAIROBI.**

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**Special quotations for wholesale quantities  
and to the trade.**

# FRESH FRUIT

in abundant variety, delivered daily in Nairobi or on rail. The fruit is carefully selected and packed in Boxes or Baskets for Household requirements.

## SEND A TRIAL ORDER

Shillings 4/- per case (including railage), plus Sh. 1/- for the box. Boxes credited in full on return.

H. GRAHAME BELL,

CLOSEBURN, NAIROBI.

In Kenya, as in other hot climates, much of the success or otherwise of plants received from the Nursery, depends upon the way in which the lifting and packing is carried out. Closeburn plants receive the greatest attention in this respect and the following extracts taken from letters received from all parts of the Colony and neighbouring territories show that this care is fully appreciated.

CHANIA BRIDGE.—16/1/28. Your packing is splendid, and the plants all arrived as if only just taken up.

CHERANGANI.—11/6/28. The plants arrived in good condition, and are doing well.

6/9/28. I am very pleased with them all. They are lovely plants.

DODOMA, *Tanganyika Territory*.—14/2/28. The rose trees arrived in excellent condition, and give promise of being most satisfactory.

EBURRU.—13/8/28. Other plants, you sent in May and June, have all done very well.

ELDORET.—7/8/28. The trees arrived in perfect condition.

15/6/28. The fruit trees are doing splendidly.

ELMENTEITA.—22/5/28. Fruit trees arrived in good condition.

16/6/28. Rose trees have arrived in order.

FORT TERNAN.—25/2/28. All the plants are doing nicely. The roses especially are putting on good leaf.

GILGIL.—12/4/24. Consignment was beautifully packed.

19/9/27. I thank you for sending off the rose plants so promptly which arrived in splendid condition.

HOEY'S BRIDGE.—9/9/27. The plants safely arrived and look quite fresh and well.

JINJA.—7/5/28. The orange and rose trees arrived in excellent condition.

KAKAMEGA.—27/7/27.—I received the fruit trees in apparent good condition.

KAMPALA.—18/4/27. Roses and plants arrived in very good condition.

15/5/28. The plants and shrubs were extremely well packed, and opened out in excellent condition.

KERICHO.—11/7/28. The fruit trees are doing well.

14/5/28. I have such good report of your trees, etc. The trees were beautifully packed.

7/5/27. The fruit trees and roses arrived in excellent condition.

21/2/28. The last lot of fruit trees received from you are doing extraordinarily well.

30/5/28. The trees look so healthy and I hope I shall get fruit next year.

KIBIGORI.—24/5/26. The fruit trees arrived here safely and in good condition.

KIJABE.—19/4/24. The plants all arrived in very good condition.  
 KIKUYU.—29/5/27. The rose trees arrived in first class order. Your packing system is superb.

KINANGOP.—8/6/28. Arrived in splendid condition.

KIPKABUS.—6/9/27. The parcel of plants arrived safely.

KISUMU.—19/5/28. All the plants arrived in good condition.

KITALE.—9/5/27. The trees I had from you last year are doing quite well.

Consignment of fruit trees all in excellent condition.

19/6/28. The roses are all doing extremely well.

25/6/24. The bundles were all well packed.

21/4/26. I received the roses and plants all in very good condition.

1/8/28. Other trees I got from you a short time ago all in flower and doing very well.

3/5/26. I should like to state how glad I am I got the plants through you. They were so well packed.

KOROGWE (*Tanganyika Territory*).—8/7/27. The rose plants appear to have travelled very well. They were most carefully packed.

KORU.—10/5/27. Greatly appreciate the excellent specimens of plants sent me and thanks to your excellent system of packing, the losses are practically nil.

LAKE SOLAI.—8/6/27. I received the fruit trees in perfect order and am very pleased with them indeed.

LIMURU.—8/4/24. They all look excellent plants.

12/5/26. All your plants are doing well.

LONDIANI.—17/5/28. Trees arrived O.K. and should do well.

28/5/28. I have received the roses, etc., safely, and am very pleased with them. They have fine healthy roots.

LUGARI.—2/7/28. All the roses you sent me are doing well.

LUMBWA.—17/6/26. All trees arrived in excellent condition.

8/6/28. All the roses are doing splendidly.

29/8/27. The roses came alright, doing splendidly.

MACHAKOS.—6/10/27. My bundle of plants arrived in excellent condition.

24/5/27. All the roses you sent me this season are in flower now and doing excellently.

MAGADI JUNCTION.—5/4/27. The roses arrived safely, perfectly fresh.

MAGADI.—16/5/27. The roses I had from you are doing well.

MAKUYU.—9/11/28. They arrived safely and in good condition.

MAU.—12/8/26. The plants and rose trees have travelled very well.

MBALE.—29/10/27. The rose bushes you sent are coming along very nicely despite the very dry weather for the past six weeks.

9/12/27. The plants received in good condition and I consider the packing splendid.

MENENGAI.—11/6/26. Your trees and shrubs are really splendid and beautifully packed.

MERU.—10/10/27. The plants arrived in excellent condition.

MOLO.—26/1/28. They arrived in lovely condition.

MOMBASA.—10/6/24. Arrived in excellent condition and appeared to be doing unusually well.

MUHORONI.—11/4/24. The six bundles received in good condition.

NAIROBI.—12/5/28. Their condition on arrival and your manner of packing are most satisfactory. I am highly satisfied with your selection.

8/6/28. I thank you for the beautiful coffee plants.

4/3/28. All your plants are doing fine.

NAKURU.—13/5/24. The oranges, etc., arrived in excellent condition.

7/7/26. The plants I bought from you are all doing well.

26/5/24. The trees were beautifully packed and arrived in good condition. We are very pleased with them.

22/5/28. They appeared to be in awfully good condition.

NANYUKI.—24/4/26. Bulbs are in excellent condition.

NYERI.—11/5/27. The roses you sent are doing very well.

11/5/27. All of them are looking splendid and growing fast.

RONGAI.—29/4/27. The plants have arrived in perfect condition.

25/3/27. The plants and bulbs arrived in excellent condition and were like all your produce "full weight without the wrapper" we are delighted with them.

6/5/26. The trees we got from you just a year ago have been a tremendous success despite the drought.

8/7/28. All the plants have done well.

RUIRU.—25/3/24. We have had quite a number of trees from you before and they are all doing well.

Many thanks for your excellent seed (coffee).

RUMURUTI.—The citrus is doing very well indeed.

SOTIK.—3/9/28. Plants all received safely. They have not gone back at all.

Soy.—25/8/27. Roses, etc., duly came to hand in good order.

THIKA. I think your packing is far too good.

11/6/28. The fruit trees I have purchased from you are all coming into bearing and remarkably healthy.

TURBO.—26/6/27. The roses arrived in good condition and are doing very well.

TURBO VALLEY.—28/6/28. Trees arrived in splendid condition and some are even now flowering.

ULU.—13/5/28. The bulbs arrived in perfect condition.

VOI.—1/6/28. All my roses and plants which I received a little time ago are doing splendidly.

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*The Swift Press, Ltd., Nairobi.*

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